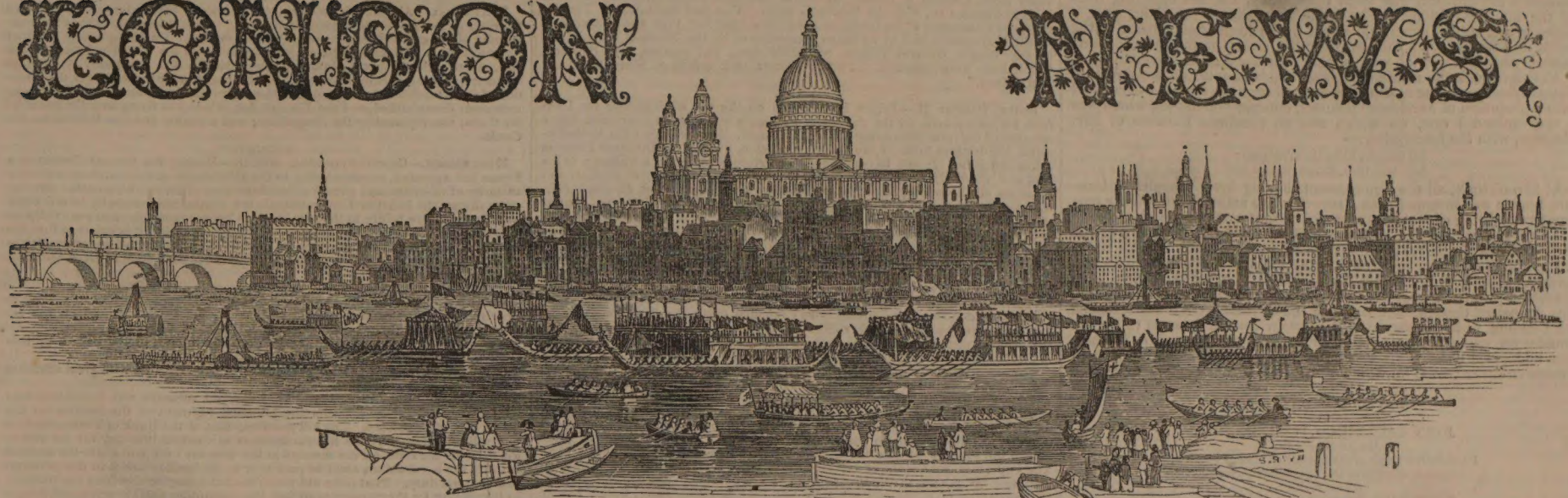


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1843.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

The state prosecutions in Ireland form a very leading feature of our general public intelligence; and however untrammelled by feelings of party a journalist may be—however neutral and impartial he may wish to remain—however anxious he may seem to avoid grappling with political principles, except in the sense of an enlarged and benevolent philosophy, which aims at the honest well-being of the whole human race—yet so prominent a theme, so absorbing a contemplation as that of the Irish Government prosecutions, as they are now filling the eye and mind of the empire, cannot be passed in silence or contempt—or simply slurred over without commentary in the mere official detail of their public news. We will not, therefore, shrink from the expression of our opinion upon so much of the state drama as has already been enacted in the Dublin courts, nor from vindicating to our readers the judgment we have formed upon the conduct (hitherto) of both accusers and accused.

When so great a national question was agitated as that of the Repeal of the Union—and agitated as it seemed to us upon a system ruinous to the prospects and tranquillity of the sister country—spreading disaffection, engendering hatreds, and bringing into play the ungovernable wildness of the popular heart—worked with a boldness which smacked of rebellious tyranny and seemed to take the forms of sedition in more aspects than one—we did not hesitate to speak out, to declare ourselves at once in favour of law and order, and an adherence to the constitution as at present established—and against the dismemberment of the empire by the abrogation of the act of Union, which, amid all the wrongs, miseries, and grievances by which Ireland has been harrowed and oppressed, has been proved to have increased her commercial prosperity, and benefitted her people and her soil. Upon this broad question we at once joined issue with the agitators, and confessed the alarm and anxiety with which we regarded the means adopted by them for the attainment of ends which we believed to be impossible of accomplishment in the first place, and which—if we admitted the possibility—we were certain would be fatal in the next.

On the other hand—apart from the terror-fraught infatuation for repeal which we saw eating like flame into the hearts of the people—we were not backward in asserting our conviction that conciliatory legislation, upon an enlarged principle of generous wisdom, ought at once to be carried out in the Sister Isle—that Government and Parliament ought to bend all their energies to the redressal of undoubted wrong—that another, a more heart-warmed, and a happier law ought to be given to her suffering poor—and that principles of education, and projects of commercial enterprise, and local improvement, should go hand in hand, in assisting the progress of civilization, and tranquillizing the temper of the land.

All such measures, however, and anything like them, were impeded by the storm of agitation which was raging—and raging fiercely—upon the subject of repeal. The guise of immediate peacefulness, under which it was worked, increased its power and its danger both. The priests were levying tribute among the people, and marching them miles and miles, in banded order, to these monster gatherings—the ballad-singer was set to stir them with poetic inspiration—the voice of history was called upon to send up its echoes from the past, oracular with associations of bloodshed, and the massacres of former times—deadly and bitter hatreds were revived against the English—and the popular leaders were pouring floods of wild, enthusiastic oratory, like oil, upon the flames which they had kindled, and which their burning declamation was to keep alive. Finally, the functions of a government and the law were superseded, and the people formed imitative courts of justice of their own. They were assuming, also, a military, as well as an administrative power; and to the courts of arbitration succeeded the militia of Clontarf, and O'Connell's hundred thousand fighting men! Government at last partook of the alarmed feelings of the country at all this, and resolved to strike a blow. Perhaps they delayed it too long—but they struck it successfully—and the result has been the state prosecutions, which are now the topic of every man's talk.

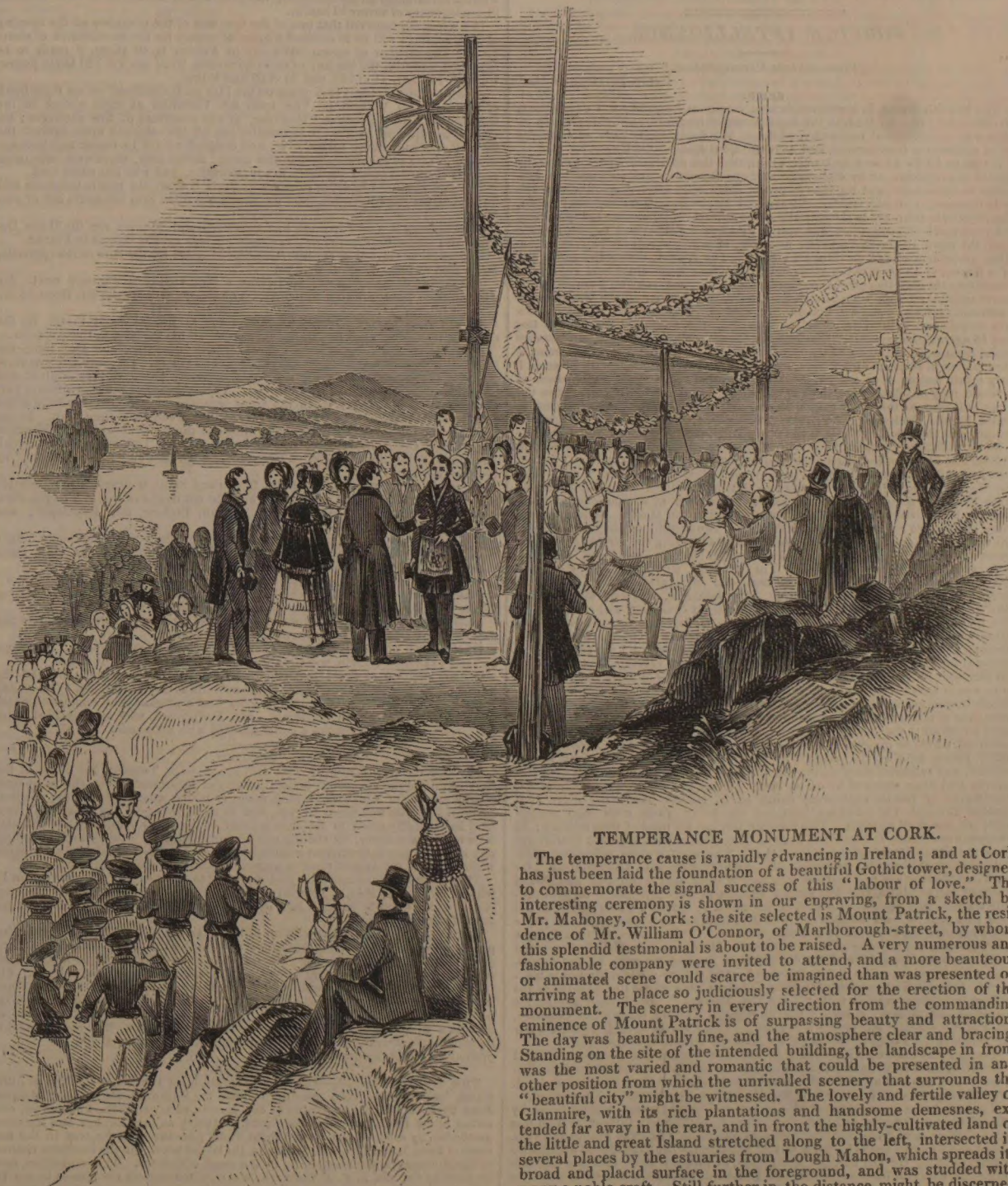
We approved distinctly of the bringing of these prosecutions, and we now frankly confess, that we disapprove as distinctly of the mode in which they have, up to the present hour, been conducted.

We presume it must be admitted, as a principle, that the serious responsibilities attaching to a state trial are of such a nature, that blundering over them becomes a serious and grave subject for reprehension; that trifling with them is nothing less than a crime. A state trial is instituted either for the tranquillity of the people, or the integrity and honour of the Crown—if directed against imminent sedition, it may, perchance, involve the exigencies of life and death—it may be aimed too either at the crushing of liberty, or the upholding of law; but it is solemn—earnest—important—and should be a grave and dignified proceeding from first to last; neither obnoxious to ridicule, nor frittered and degraded by cavil or trick—nor pursued with indecent haste—nor surrounded by unnecessary difficulties—but followed out in a frank, bold, decisive, and unhesitating spirit—in harmony with the dignity of justice and the manliness of truth. Now such has not been the character of the present Irish State Prosecutions—and although we can praise neither party in the matter, we must, assuredly, blame the Government the most. That the accused are, by every expedient, trying to gain time, and that perhaps upon almost false pretences, we do not for a moment doubt; that their object for delay is another jury panel all their friends confess; and making every allowance for the license naturally given to defendants, we still think that with the magnificent array of forensic talent at their disposal, and the honourable character of its pos-

sessors at the Irish bar, a course of quibbling is not the wisest they could adopt—no, not even if it should obtain them an acquittal. But on the other hand a quibbling by the prosecution must be disgusting in the extreme, and we candidly declare that we loathe it. We can find for it no palliation, and we think beyond question that the Irish Attorney-General has been guilty of it in its grossest sense. That functionary indeed has earned no respect, and seems already to have forfeited all the dignity of a prosecution, for which we think there was abundant reason—which we believe there is evidence to sustain, and of the principle of which we most cordially approve. So much greater the shame to the government official, who has unquestionably betrayed temper, infirmity of purpose, and dereliction from the greatness of his responsibility and the goodness of his cause. In a word, we fear he has exhibited littleness of talent, and littleness of mind, and we are heartily sorry for it. We cannot conceive why in a trial of so great importance he should have opposed the granting of

four days extra time to plead. He should not have allowed any advantage which the accused might gain by it, to have stood in the way of that manifest boon of justice. We forgive him for resisting the motions for the caption, for they were, perhaps, captious in themselves; but the other was a fair, just, usual, and reasonable request, as all lawyers know, and all thinking men will believe. It is very painful to see the devotion of a high public functionary to the art of pettifoggery; it humiliates all connected with him, and gives measureless ground to his opponents in the public esteem. The Government has a good cause in its hands, but let it be, in the name of everything manly, generously and boldly worked out; let great principles be vindicated by noble weapons—let no slur be cast through any pettiness upon the fair seeker after justice; and whoever may have to abide the issue—Government or O'Connell—the prosecutor or the accused—may honour and virtue triumph, and God defend the right.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE TEMPERANCE MONUMENT, MOUNT PATRICK, CORK.



TEMPERANCE MONUMENT AT CORK.

The temperance cause is rapidly advancing in Ireland; and at Cork has just been laid the foundation of a beautiful Gothic tower, designed to commemorate the signal success of this "labour of love." The interesting ceremony is shown in our engraving, from a sketch by Mr. Mahoney, of Cork: the site selected is Mount Patrick, the residence of Mr. William O'Connor, of Marlborough-street, by whom this splendid testimonial is about to be raised. A very numerous and fashionable company were invited to attend, and a more beautiful or animated scene could scarce be imagined than was presented on arriving at the place so judiciously selected for the erection of the monument. The scenery in every direction from the commanding eminence of Mount Patrick is of surpassing beauty and attraction. The day was beautifully fine, and the atmosphere clear and bracing. Standing on the site of the intended building, the landscape in front was the most varied and romantic that could be presented in any other position from which the unrivalled scenery that surrounds the "beautiful city" might be witnessed. The lovely and fertile valley of Glanmire, with its rich plantations and handsome demesnes, extended far away in the rear, and in front the highly-cultivated land of the little and great Island stretched along to the left, intersected in several places by the estuaries from Lough Mahon, which spreads its broad and placid surface in the foreground, and was studded with many a noble craft. Still further in the distance might be discerned the noble harbour of Cove, with the forts of Spike and Haulbowline

and to the eastward, an extensive range of country terminating in a fine view of Youghal Bay. To the right the city was seen to much advantage, and the "pleasant waters of the river Lee" could be traced along their devious course, through a rich and lovely valley, almost from the romantic spot whence they spring. Indeed, in every direction the prospect was most enchanting, and the changing hues of the luxuriant foliage at the opposite banks of the river, gave a pleasing and almost panoramic effect to the contrasted verdure of the fields and shrubberies that surrounded many of the splendid and tasteful residences which were spread over the face of the country.

At one o'clock the music of several bands announced the arrival of Father Mathew. The scaffolding erected over the site was decorated with a profusion of handsome banners, conspicuous among which was a very splendid one, on which was an excellent likeness of Mr. Mathew, with the inscription:—

All nations bless thee from afar
And hail thee, Erin's radiant star.

At two o'clock, all the arrangements having been completed, Captain Irwine was invested with a superb white satin apron, richly embroidered—being of the same material as that worn in the vest of the King of Prussia on the occasion of his visit to this country at the christening of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. To this beautiful emblem of "the craft" was attached a massive gold chain and cord, with two heavy bullion tassels. The stone having been lowered by pulleys over its bed, and the several coins of the realm, &c., deposited therein, Mr. Howard, the architect, from whose design the building is to be erected, led Captain Irwine forward to lay the foundation stone at the north-east angle of the site. Mr. Mathew then addressed Capt. Irwine. The architect next presented him with a massive silver trowel on which was inscribed—

Respectfully presented by
MR. WILLIAM O'CONNOR,

JOHN CAULFIELD IRWINE, SQ.,
On his laying the
Foundation stone of the Tower of Mount Patrick,
Commemorative of the enthusiastic reception
given to the
VERY REV. THEOBALD MATHEW,
By the citizens of London, without distinction of
Religion or politics.
Oct. 30, 1843.

On being handed the trowel, Captain Irwine addressed the company. The maul, plumb, and level were then handed to the gallant officer, and the ceremony of laying the stone took place, according to the usual formula; the bands playing God save the Queen, and the company cheering most heartily.

The Rev. James O'Reagan then addressed the company in an eloquent speech, concluding thus:—How pleasing was this commemorative of the union of both countries in the advancement of the mighty cause! and thus he hoped it would always be. The strife of party or creed affected not their cause, and the Englishman united with the Irishman in receiving its doctrines and honouring its founder. In conclusion it only remained for him to say, that he hoped such a feeling would always exist between the countries, as was well expressed by the poet when he said:—

England! thou free'st, noblest of the world,
Oh! may the minstrel never live to see
Against thy sons the flag of Green unfurled,
Or his own land thus aim at liberty.
May their sole rivalry for ever be
Such as the Gallic despot dearly knew,
When English hearts and Irish chivalry
Strove who should first be where the Eagle flew,
And high their conquering shout arose o'er Waterloo.

Several other eloquent speeches were delivered, after which the company returned to the hospitable residence of Mr. O'Connor, where a sumptuous *déjeuner* was laid out, of which nearly one hundred persons partook.

Shortly after three o'clock the company returned to town.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 14.

SPAIN.

The Spanish drama, in innumerable acts, continues in some parts sanguinary, in others farcical. In Madrid the deputies make long and patriotic speeches in favour of constitutional monarchy, whilst in the departments their constituents rebel against the Government, and take up arms against the Executive powers. I repeat, and I do so over and over again, that the affairs of Spain cannot be settled in the Cortes, or by diplomatic agency—the abuses are so numerous, ambition so unbounded, and intrigue so predominant, that a terrible convulsion can only cleanse the Augean stable. We are told by the French Government organ, the *Debate*, in reference to the majority of the Queen, "that after so many storms, the people of Spain call upon this young Princess for order and repose, relying upon the power of the monarchical principle, of which she is the representative. They place themselves," continues the *Debate*, "as it were, under the safeguard of a Queen, of 13 years old, a feeble child, but whose name alone will suffer for repressing the ambition of the most audacious." I must confess, I am of a different opinion; I hope I am mistaken! Before the interior of the kingdom be examined, let us see how stands the capital. The majority of the Queen was voted by both Chambers on the 8th, the numbers being, 193 for, and 16 against the measure. The 10th the Queen took the oath in the Chamber of the Senate, the members of the Congress being present. The great question is then settled in respect to a legal act, but that the nation will accept it as such I very much doubt. For a time, the strong arm of the law and the bayonets of Narvaez may put down the risings of the people, but the day will come when the army will turn, as they have turned before, against their *idol*—for so Narvaez is called by the Moderates—and the majority of the Queen becomes the subject of discord and bloodshed. Narvaez has many and powerful enemies, and sooner or later he will share the fate of the late Queen Regent, and the Regent Espartero. On the 6th, a band of assassins attempted to murder this popular chief. I cannot better describe this important event than by translating the account of it as given in the Madrid journal *Heraldo*. It says:—"A horrible attack was made yesterday upon the life of General Narvaez, as he was proceeding, at 8 o'clock in the evening, in his carriage to the theatre, accompanying the Queen. When the carriage had arrived close to the church *Portaceli*, two persons on the balustrades of the church fired upon it at the same time as it was entering the street *Desengano*, opposite *Horno de la Mator*. The carriage having continued its way, was soon after again fired at. The General, perceiving the coachmen irresolute, ordered them to go on to the next post. Several shots were again fired at the carriage up to the *Calle de Barco*. The assassins, who were all in cloaks and Andalusian hats, then took to flight in different directions, and escaped. At the first discharge, Don Salvador Bermudez de Castro, who was seated by the General's side, was slightly wounded on the forehead. On the second, the General's aide-de-camp, Commandant Basti, fell, exclaiming, "I am dead." The General immediately ordered the coachman to stop the carriage, and proceeded on foot, with M. Bermudez de Castro, towards the port of *Los Basillos*. His first care was to have his aide-de-camp carried into a house opposite the guard-house, where several medical men soon arrived, who were during the night to perform the operation of trepanning, although without any hope of saving him. The General sent an officer to the theatre to inform the Queen and the members of what had occurred, whilst he proceeded to the barracks of the regiment of the *Principe*, and other points held by the troops. At nine o'clock the General arrived at the theatre, and remained there during the whole of the performance. His coat and gloves had some stains of blood on them. When the carriage was examined, the marks of twenty shots were found on it, without reckoning those that passed through the windows. Several marks of shots were also perceptible on the wall opposite. This horrible fact has no need of commentary; its tendency is evident, and its object known. The death of Gen. Narvaez would have been the signal for a frightful catastrophe." The most serious reflections naturally present themselves, on reading this cowardly attempt at assassination. We find that the carriage was marked with twenty shots, that a number had passed through the windows, and that several shot marks were perceptible on the opposite walls! And yet, notwithstanding this attack by almost a whole battalion, not one was secured—all escaped! Up to the 10th, four days afterwards, the police were not even on the trace of a single assassin! This proves all that I have written—that the majority of the inhabitants of Madrid are hostile to Narvaez and the present Government, and that the assassins escaped, favoured by the protection of the people. Can it be otherwise? And still we are told Madrid is tranquil! General Narvaez, on leaving the Congress, after voting the majority of the Queen, was even greeted with "Long live Narvaez!" The French telegraphic despatch goes farther: it says, "that on General Narvaez leaving the Chamber, he was the object of a *triumphal ovation*." Truly may it be said, with the Vicar of Wakefield, "Fudge!" So much for Madrid—now for the provinces.

Conspiracies have been discovered in Cordova, Seville, and Algeiras; several executions have taken place, and the insurgents driven into the mountains. Valencia, also, has had a species of *pronunciamento*, but, on the 8th, all was tranquil. The Guerrilla band of La Cova continued, however, to overrun the Maestrazgo.

In Galicia the insurrection continues, and with some success, acknowledged by the Ministerial organs, although they refuse to publish any despatches from that part of Spain, and have intercepted all communications between France and Vigo. Prim and Ametller have effected a sort of compromise, and the Queen's troops occupied Girona. On the 9th, the insurgents, in number 2500, marched out with arms and baggage, having Ametller and Bultera at their head, and entered the fort of Figueras. It is stated, but I know not how true—indeed I have heard it contradicted—that Ametller agreed to lay down his arms at Figueras within five days. This much is positive, that the insurgents on the 11th occupied Figueras and the surrounding villages. The accounts from Barcelona on the 10th; the insurgents, not discouraged, continued throwing up heavy works of defence. The force of the besieging general, Sanz, consisted of ten battalions. The English corvette,

the "Scout," returned to Barcelona on the 5th, from its cruise to Rosas. Saragossa was tranquil on the 6th; the French residents had signed a petition to the French Government for the appointment of a consul. Private letters from St. Sebastian of the 10th, state that the greatest discontent reigned throughout the Basque provinces.

The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Lady Mary Wood, Captain E. Cooper, arrived at Southampton on Thursday morning at eight o'clock A.M., with the Peninsula mails. Vigo had capitulated. The following is a summary of the intelligence on the subject:—"Vigo was to capitulate on the 11th instant, and to be taken possession of by the National Guards and regular troops. General Yriarte, with 1000 men, had escaped into Portugal, where they were disarmed. Twenty officers took refuge on board the Lady Mary Wood."

ITALY.

ROME, October 31.—Prince Borghese is on the eve of departing for Paris from his *palazzo* here, for the purpose of forming a matrimonial connexion with a member of the illustrious house of Rochefoucauld. The Countess de la Rochefoucauld, the destined bride, is, we believe, a relation, niece of the Dowager Princess Adèle Borghese. It will be recollected that Prince Borghese is a widower, as his first wife, the lovely Lady Catherine Gwendoline Talbot, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, died about two years since, under most distressing circumstances. Amongst our last arrivals is Princess Charlotte Marianne, consort of his Royal Highness Prince Albrecht of Prussia. Her Royal Highness has been staying at Ischia and Naples, and is considerably improved in health. The Princess, it is said, does not contemplate making a lengthened sojourn, but as the climate is not only recommended by her physician, but agrees with her constitution, it is very probable that her Royal Highness may be induced to stay the greater part of the winter. Prince Poniatowsky, and his Excellency Count Stackelberg, Russian Minister at Copenhagen, have arrived here within the week. Various exaggerated rumours continue to be circulated about the disturbances in the Roman States, inspiring the travellers with fear, and for which there is not the slightest foundation, as the same perfect security exists for them in these states as in other countries.

The last accounts received this morning are rather interesting. With the exception of a few pistol shots fired near the public gardens of Bologna, nothing worthy of notice had occurred since the 8th. At Pieve and Galleria excesses had been committed by numerous bands of banditti, but there was nothing of a political character. There were 100 political delinquents confined in the prisons of Bologna, and 50 sent to Pesaro. The sanguinary conflicts that took place among the soldiery at Ancona, had been repeated at Imola, Forlì, and Pesaro. The Pope, it is confidentially reported, is about to increase his army with 6,000 men, and the pontifical volunteers are to be reorganised. The Duke d'Aumale, after partaking of a banquet given by the French Ambassador, Count Latour Maubourg, quitted Rome on the 1st, for Naples.

GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.—Accounts received from Vienna to the 2nd state that the Austrian flag had been most grossly insulted at Constantinople. It appears that some goods were being landed from an Austrian vessel, when a mob of Turks on the quay insulted part of the crew. One of them struck a Turk; instantly the mob rushed into the vessel, tore the flag down, brought it on shore, stamped their feet on it, and dragged it through the streets. Satisfaction had been demanded by the Austrian Ambassador.

The aristocratic saloons in Vienna were much occupied in discussing a most strange proceeding of Prince Gustavus Wasa (son of the late King of Sweden), deposed in 1809. The Prince, a field marshal in the service of Austria, has legally demanded to be divorced from his wife, the Princess Amelia-Stephanie, of Baden. The cause for the conduct of the Prince, after being married thirteen years, is not known, but the general opinion is that he is labouring under a derangement of his mental faculties. The Prince and Princess being Lutherans, the Consistory of the Conference of Augsburg, being in Vienna, will decide the question.

A letter from Hamburg states that, independently of the law for the emancipation of the Jews, the Senate is occupied with a bill for authorising marriages between Jews and Christians. At present, although a law exists which prohibits mixed marriages, it is easily evaded by the parties getting united in another country. This generally takes place at Hull, between which place and Hamburg there are not less than three lines of steamers.

FRANCE.

We have very little fresh as regards politics. The unpleasant sparring between the ministers and the clergy relative to public instruction continues, but it is of so uninteresting a nature that I shall not trouble you with the arguments on either side. Madrid and Spanish affairs in general continue to occupy greatly the attention of the Court, and much good—that is, French influence—is expected to be gained by the appointment of Count Bresson as ambassador to Queen Isabella. The Court left Paris yesterday for Madrid. Count Salvandy, the new ambassador to the King of Sardinia, has quitted Paris for Piedmont. Count Mortier, French ambassador in Switzerland, has returned to Paris, on leave of absence in consequence of severe ill health.

It is generally believed that one of the first acts of the ministers on the opening of the Chambers will be to demand a grant of money for the construction of steam boats. The number of steam boats now in France is 49 afloat, 9 ready to be launched, and 6 on the stocks; of these 55 vessels, there are 2 of 540 horse power, 7 of 450, 1 of 320, 11 of 220, and 34 of 60 and below.

A very serious accident took place on the 11th on the railroad on the right bank of the Seine to Versailles. The train left Versailles at eight o'clock in the morning with the locomotive "Gauloise," it was composed of five carriages; between Chaville and Sevres the locomotive ran off the rails and upset against the bank, it was completely turned over, and dragged with it its tender and baggage wagon. One of the wagons was also upset; fortunately, there were only three persons wounded, one, I am sorry to say, mortally, and who has since died.

The cold weather has set in so sharp in Paris that all the public buildings and improvements are suspended, and the streets are filled with labourers out of employ.

Freemasonry is again looking up; the two Grand Masters are the Duke Decezes and Count Emmanuel de Las Cases. There are 299 lodges in France.

Doctor Heinrich, one of the most celebrated doctors for the cure of mad persons, lately died at Leipzig, aged 70 years.

The Prince de Joinville will undertake a long voyage in January next. He will sail from Toulon with a squadron. The *Belle Poule* frigate left Brest on the 11th for Lisbon.

An old man named Sivad died on the 8th, at Boisset Saint Pierre, on the banks of the Loire, aged 104 years; he enjoyed all his faculties to the last hour.

Last evening the long expected opera, "Don Sebastian," by Donizetti—the libretto by Scribe—was brought out at the Grand Opera. Its reception was most enthusiastic, and deservedly so; the music, in many parts, is very original, and melodious from the beginning to the end. The decorations are magnificent, particularly in the second act, where the scene passes in Africa. There is little doubt that "Don Sebastian" will fill the somewhat empty coffers of the Opera. In my next I will enter more at large into the merits of this first-rate opera. "Maria de Rohan," by Donizetti, is to be played to-night at the Italian Opera—G. Grisi, Brambilla, Salvi, Ronconi, &c. The choruses are rehearsing "Il Fantasma," by Macrobio Persiani.

An opera, by Adam—the libretto by Scribe and Saint George—is in rehearsal; it is entitled, "Cagliostro," and will be brought out next January. The principal characters are confined to Mesdames Thillon, Pothier, and Boulanger; and Messrs. Chollet, Mocker, Gard, and Henri.

The celebrated singer Madame Unger is now in Paris. Madame Lucile Grabin leaves Paris in a few days for Milan. Miss Pauline Leroux quits Paris shortly for London; she will be accompanied by Edward Carey.

Rossini has returned to Bologna. At a representation of "Nabuchodonosor," at which he was present, he was so loudly and for such a length of time applauded by the audience, that he was obliged to rise and return thanks.

Letters from Naples are filled with the brilliant success of Mrs. Bishop at the theatre San Carlo, where she is engaged for 15 months.

On the 20th of October an opera called "Rosmunda en Ravenna," the music by Don Francisco Porcile, was produced with great success at Coronna.

On the evening of the 17th October, Mademoiselle Henriette Carl had the honour of singing before the Sultan in the seraglio at Constantinople. The Sultan was so much pleased that he made Miss Carl a present of an enamelled watch and chain, enriched with diamonds. Mr. Stefcowah, who accompanied Miss Carl, received from the Sultan a collar studded with diamonds.

BELGIUM.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—On Tuesday the King of the Belgians delivered his speech to the Chamber of Representatives; the most interesting passage of which, to English readers, is that which refers to the relations between Belgium and Great Britain, and is as follows:—"The Queen of England has recently given to Belgium a proof of the lively sympathy her Majesty feels with this country, by visiting one of our provinces. Happy in the opportunity of exercising their ancient hospitality, the people have manifested a cordiality which enabled my august niece to appreciate the spirit which animated them."

The Belgian Government has just extended to another year the convention by which, in August, 1842, it granted to the wines and silks of Germany the same favour which a month before it had, by an express stipulation, accorded to our produce of the same kind.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11.—A resolution of his Majesty of the 7th of November approves the election of several gentlemen as honorary members of the Royal Academy of Medicine at Brussels. Among them are Sir Benjamin Brodie, of London, and Dr. Pariset, secretary to the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris. The robberies in churches have been very frequent for some time past. It is hoped they will now cease, the police having happily succeeded in arresting three of the perpetrators of these acts of sacrilege. The police have likewise arrested six individuals who were engaged in manufacturing base money. The police found at their lodgings several bags of forged five-franc and two-franc pieces, pronounce on this demand.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 10.—The Java journals, from the 9th to the 28th of June, which have hitherto been missing, contain the following account:—"Batavia, June 28, 1843. In the beginning of the present east monsoon, a squadron, consisting of the Hecla (steamer), the Postillion (brig), and the Zephyr and Egmond, proceeded, by order of the Government, from Sourabaya to the sea in the east coast of Java, Balie, Lombok, Sernbana, the island beyond in the southern channel of the Moluccas, and subsequently to the coast of Celebes. This expedition, commanded by Captain J. F. A. Coertzen, was directed against the pirates in the Indian seas. On board of each of those vessels is a detachment of soldiers, with an officer. Report, dated the 11th inst., has been received from Captain Coertzen, written off the south-east corner of Celebes, from which it appears, that the expedition had succeeded in totally destroying and burning, to the south-east of Saleger, two of the retreats of the pirates, with 34 Mangendanos and Tabellorose that were in the shoal of Bonerate."

GREECE.

TRIESTE, Nov. 3.—The steamer which arrived on Thursday, brought letters from Athens, dated October 26th. Perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the kingdom, and general attention was directed to the elections, respecting which nothing positive was known. It was, however, certain, that the most decided parties were not idle, and were seeking to gain over others to their views.

MALTA.

LAMPADOSA.—About twelve o'clock on the 11th of September, two Neapolitan steamers arrived, and immediately fired a gun. A short time afterwards the commander of the expedition and several officers landed. He immediately inquired for the families Gatt and Molinos (Maltese, to whom the island had been leased out), upon which Signora Gatt and her husband, and a number of Maltese labourers, presented themselves, to whom the commander made known the intention of the Neapolitan Government to place a garrison in Lampadosa. The troops were soon disembarked, and the English flag, which was flying over the house of the Gatts, was replaced by the Neapolitan; and a similar one was hoisted on the Castle.

TURKEY.

MOSLEMISM.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.—During the present Ramazan a firman has appeared, recommending to the inhabitants of Constantinople greater austerity of manners, and a more strict observance of the sacred month. Among other things, the ladies of Constantinople are commanded modestly to veil their faces, not to stare boldly at the men, and to behave modestly and reservedly on their promenades in the public streets. By another order, it is enjoined that the men shall not wear their coats open on the breast, especially in front of the Palace of the Grand Seigneur; but, as is suitable with the present style of dress, buttoned up to the throat.

AMERICA.

At five o'clock on Tuesday morning the royal mail steam-ship Hibernia, Captain Charles E. Jenkins, arrived at Liverpool, having sailed from Boston on the 1st instant, and left Halifax on the 3rd. She brought forty-three passengers.

There is no news of much political or domestic interest in the papers by this arrival. We make the following extracts:—

General Bertrand was at New York, and had been received with great attention and respect by the authorities.

THE CREDIT OF THE STATE.—An important measure was introduced into the Senate yesterday for securing the punctual payment of the interest on the public debt of Tennessee. The bill provides, that if the Bank of Tennessee does not realise such profits from its operations as will enable it to pay the interest of the debt on the state, all the moneys in the treasury over and above the amount of thirty thousand dollars shall be paid over to the bank to assist in the performance of that duty. That if the aid which the bank may receive from the treasury be insufficient for the purpose specified, that institution shall be exempted from a certain portion of its liabilities on account of its academy and the common school fund; and that, if such exemption should still be insufficient to enable the bank to preserve the faith of the state inviolate, the officers of the bank shall appropriate to that purpose any funds of the bank that can be spared with the least detriment to the interests of the institution.—*Nashville Banner*.

ATROCIOUS ASSASSINATION AT LOUISVILLE.—We learn by the *Louisville Journal* that on the evening of the 16th instant Mr. William G. Benham, brother-in-law of the editor of that paper, was stabbed in two places at the White Mansion, in Louisville, by Talbot Oldham, son of Judge Oldham, of Jefferson county, Kentucky. Some slight quarrel having taken place between the parties, Oldham stabbed Mr. Benham with a bowie knife, once in the arm near the shoulder, severing a large artery, and once in the back. Mr. Benham died about midnight.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. RICKETTS.—Extract of a letter from Elkton, Md., dated October 28:—"The Jury in the case of Palmer C. Ricketts, editor of the *Cecil Whig*, indicted for shooting Amor T. Forwood, Esq., in the streets of Elkton, on the 30th of August last, have just returned into court with a verdict of acquittal. The defence set up by the accused was justifiable homicide—that the prisoner killed the deceased in his own self-defence. The trial lasted three days and about fifty witnesses were examined. The defence fully proved that Mr. Ricketts was attacked by Mr. Forwood with a large hickory stick in his hand and a pistol in his pocket, and it fully satisfied the Jury that the prisoner had killed the deceased to save himself. The excitement during the trial was very great."

Files of the Rio de Janeiro *Journal* have been received at the Exchange Reading-room. Latest date September 5. The new Empress of Brazil arrived on the 3rd, on board the frigate Constitution. The Emperor immediately went on board, accompanied by his Ministers, and of course there was a great thundering of cannon from the forts and men-of-war. On the 4th the Empress landed, and the nuptial ceremony was performed.

Intelligence (verbal) to the 19th of August, from Monte Video, had been received at Rio. There were two reports—one that Maldonado remained in the occupation of Rivera's forces, and that Urquiza had sustained a check in his efforts to join Oribe; the other, just the reverse, that Oribe and Urquiza had effected their junction and gained possession of Maldonado.

The United States papers are principally filled with electioneering matters. Mr. Webster is to be the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Whig interest.

Mr. Macready cleared nearly eight thousand dollars by his first engagement at the Park. He is now in Philadelphia, and will probably make as much there.

THE ASHBURTON TREATY.—The *New York Express* states that the American Indians in "the American village" had declared that the whole village of St. Regis was ceded to the United States by the Ashburton treaty, and set on by certain designing men, they had gone on striking out and leasing the lands to white men. The British Indians, in their perplexity, were at a loss to determine what course to take, and sent to the agent for instructions. The agent, acting on the advice of Sir Charles Metcalf, directed the British Indians to use whatever force was necessary to drive the intruders from their part of the village; to arrest all engaged in this business and send them to Montreal gaol; and if they are not strong enough of themselves, the aid of her Majesty's forces will be promptly furnished them.

MEXICO.

Extract from a letter:—"Mexico, Sept. 29th, 1843.—P.S.—We regret to inform you that from some misunderstanding which has arisen between H.B.M. mission and the government, Mr. Doyle, H.B.M.'s chargé d'affaires, has suspended all diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, until he receives instructions from his government."

POLYNESIA.

We have received a copy of the Honolulu "Temperance Advocate and Friend," of the 31st July, 1843, announcing the complete restoration of the monarchy of the Sandwich Islands to King Kamehameha, who had temporarily ceded his authority to the British, under compulsion. Admiral Richard Thomas had arrived in the Queen's ship *Dublin*, and had entered into a treaty with the King, by which British subjects were placed in all respects on the footing of "the most favoured nation;" certain acts of aggression on British subjects, especially a kind of confiscation of the property of a Mr. Charlton, in his absence, at the suit of another foreigner, were cancelled; the protection of Britain in vindicating the fulfilment of the treaty being guaranteed to the King; and various other privileges of access to his Majesty, and of appointing a Consul, were accorded to the British. As a crowning grace, the King passed an act of amnesty for all offences committed against his government in the interregnum, with ten days' holidays for rejoicings. The "Temperance Advocate" contains a notification to the British in the Society Islands, by Capt. Toup Nicolas, of the Queen's ship *Vindictive*, dated Tahiti, 20th June, 1843, declaring that British subjects need not recognise any French authorities or courts, and that the British government intended to maintain the independence of the Society Islands.

WEST INDIES.

The West India mail has brought letters from Bermuda, giving intelligence of the progress of the epidemic in that quarter, to the 20th October. At St. George's the fever has happily subsided, and the inhabitants have again returned to their accustomed avocations in life. The Royal Sappers and Miners, also, who suffered severely during the prevalence of the disorder, had resumed their labours on the public works. The fever, however, on leaving one island, has gained access to another. Ireland Island, which is the extremest island of the group, and about sixteen miles, in a direct line, by sea, from St. George's, is now burdened with it, but its virulence is considerably modified, having, it would appear, exhausted its severity at George's. A vast number of the inhabitants and the military have been attacked with the epidemic, all of whom, with few exceptions, have recovered, or are convalescent.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours have consented to patronise, and have graciously promised to attend, the ball for the benefit of the Polish refugees. These illustrious visitors could not have selected a happier occasion for receiving the cordial welcome of the people of this free country; nor would it be possible for a British public to have a more appropriate opportunity of manifesting the feelings which all classes in this country entertain towards these distinguished strangers.

NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS.—The Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council had a meeting at two o'clock on Monday afternoon, in the Exchequer Chamber at Westminster, to settle the Roll of Sheriffs for the ensuing year. The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn presided as Chancellor of the Exchequer in his state robes of office. The Lords present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharfedale (lord president), the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Mr. Baron Parke. In addition to these privy councillors the following judges also assisted at the nomination:—Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and Mr. Justice Wightman. The Hon. William Bathurst, clerk of the Privy Council attended. The usual oath having been administered, the nomination commenced. The names of the gentlemen nominated last year for the English counties were read over. The judges who had been on the different circuits respectively rose, and proposed the name of some gentleman in lieu of that of the present sheriff. Further, when any other parties on the list excused themselves to the satisfaction of their lordships, the judges supplied other names to fill up the vacancies, three gentlemen being nominated for each county. Sir James Graham joined the other privy councillors soon after the commencement of the proceedings. The nomination being ended, the roll was again read over in alphabetical order, and their lordships immediately adjourned.

The ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY held its first meeting of the session on Monday evening, the 13th instant, R. J. Murchison, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair. The meeting was an exceedingly full one. Various announcements of the departure of travellers for different parts of the world having been made by the secretary, and several letters read from correspondents abroad, the donations were then announced; and among them, the splendid "National Atlas," published at Edinburgh, by A. K. Johnston, Esq., geographer to the Queen, and dedicated by permission to the society; also, a beautiful pair of globes, constructed and presented to the society by Mr. Malby. Dr. C. F. Beke, lately returned from Abyssinia, then explained to the meeting the routes he had followed in that little known part of the world, and gave an interesting account of the

manners and customs of the natives, the features of the country, and its natural productions. Mr. Ackermann's splendid publication, "The Travels of Prince Maximilian of Wied," was laid upon the table, and excited universal admiration.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting of the friends of the society was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. H. Kemble, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report, which was read by the secretary, gave an encouraging account of the operations and financial condition of the society—£115,000 having been collected during the past year.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The tenth anniversary of this institution was, on Tuesday night, celebrated at the White-Conduit Tavern, when upwards of 250 members of the trade sat down to an excellent dinner. Amongst the company were Messrs. Pollock, C. Bleaden, D. W. Wire, James Duncombe, Dr. Sheridan, Mr. Hook, the Chairman of the Protection Society, Mr. Keesley, the Governor of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, Mr. G. Walter, the past Governor, Mr. Kemp, one of the Trustees of the Asylum, Mr. Blake, the Secretary of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, and several of the past chairmen and officers of the School, the Asylum, and the Protection Society. Mr. J. C. Wood presided on the occasion. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the toast of the evening, "Success to the Licensed Victuallers Society," was given, and drunk with enthusiasm.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH ACCOUNTS.—Another meeting of the parishioners of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, of a stormy and personal character, was held on Wednesday in the vestry-room of the church, Mr. Cunliffe in the chair. The chairman said he had only one favour to ask of the parishioners, and that was, that they would keep to the single point of the state of the accounts. Dr. Croly went into a statement respecting Mr. Horner's assertion at the last meeting, representing the rev. doctor's custody of the key of the safe in which the accounts were alleged to be kept. He stated that he had no key which gave him any personal power over the contents of the safe, and a mutual explanation ultimately took place between Dr. Croly and Mr. Horner, who shook hands at the suggestion of the former. Mr. Rook said, as the question of these accounts was now in Chancery, it would be useless to continue these meetings. Alderman Gibbs had already appeared to a suit of his, and he should therefore move, "That this vestry did cordially approve of the conduct of the Rev. Dr. Croly during the unfortunate contentions in which the parish had been and was at present engaged;" and that having been agreed to, he should then move that the vestry be adjourned until Wednesday, 3d January next. Both these resolutions were subsequently carried, and the vestry adjourned. It appeared from the statement of Dr. Croly, that Alderman Gibbs states that he has no funds; that, on the contrary, the parish is indebted to him, and that there are not coals enough to warm the church (which is in a very neglected state) next Sunday.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.—The drying of the moat that surrounds the Tower is now finished, and sewers have been excavated for the purpose of carrying off the soil from this ancient citadel into the river. Next spring trees are to be planted all round, and the whole will be well gravelled, so as to form an agreeable promenade and esplanade for the troops. Since the water has been drained off there has scarcely been any sickness in the garrison, which formerly was always attacked with fever and ague, in consequence of the miasma rising from the putrid state of the water in the moat. Among the many improvements is the building of a new and spacious barracks on the site where once stood the celebrated Armoury, unfortunately destroyed by fire, and the present barracks are to be transferred into warehouses. A plan has been submitted to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief and Constable of the Tower, which has met his Grace's approval, and the barracks are forthwith to be erected, and when finished will have an extensive and open view over Tower-hill, causing an excellent ventilation for the troops. It is the intention of Government for the future to have all the arms kept in the Arsenal of Woolwich instead of in this fortress.

In excavating a sewer in East-lane, Walworth, and when the workmen had got near to the Walworth-road, they discovered the remains of some old building, which for a long time defied the powers of their pickaxes and shovels; at last they were enabled to cut through about four feet of brickwork, and arrived at the depth they had to go. The wall is supposed to have been the remains of Sir William Walworth's house, which, at the time he was Lord Mayor, stood in the fields far apart from any other house. The wall extends nearly fifty yards up East-lane. Sir William Walworth will be well remembered for the part he took against Wat Tyler in Richard the Second's reign, when he struck the blacksmith with it, it is said, the very mace which is now on show days carried in the Lord Mayor's state carriage.

WOOD PAVING IN PICCADILLY.—A new system of wood paving is being laid down opposite St. James's Church, in Piccadilly. The principle is that of Cassel's patent, in which the blocks of wood are cemented with an asphaltic composition.

THE MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—The last returns issued, which extend over the week ending Nov. 4, still, we regret to say, exhibit a very considerable increase upon the average mortality at this season. The number of deaths within the bills of mortality being not less than 1000, while an average of five autumns gives a weekly mortality of not more than 908, and one including the last five years, without distinction of season, a return of only 903 deaths.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—Notwithstanding the severity of the season during the last few nights, the condition of the crops in the market-gardens in the neighbourhood of the metropolis has been of very good quality and supply. The growing crops have been very little affected, and the old supply remains very good.

METROPOLITAN DESTITUTION.—A public meeting is, we rejoice to learn, about to be forthwith called to take into consideration the best means of relieving metropolitan destitution; it will, we trust, lead to the permanent establishment of several houses of reception for those whose melancholy wants now compel them to pass night after night in the open air.

KNACKERS' YARDS.—We are glad to learn that the notice taken by some of the public journals of the cruelties practised in the different knackers' yards in and around the metropolis has produced a gratifying change. The commissioners of police, we hear, promptly ordered the superintendents to inquire and report specially on the subject. The result is, that horses sold for slaughter are much better treated than heretofore; that hay and good water are now supplied to them, and that no case is known which requires the interference of the police. We trust, however, that a proper vigilance will be kept up, for we all know how prone mankind are to relapse into error, especially when personal interest leads the way.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BERKSHIRE.—Wednesday evening, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out at a farm called Barefoot, in the parish of Tilehurst, and in the occupation of Mr. George Higgs. It was first seen by a man who gave the alarm and it appeared to have originated in the barn, which contained a quantity of oats. Almost simultaneously a wheat rich burst into flames; and this being on an opposite side of the premises, furnishes convincing proof that the act was one of determined incendiarism.

KENT.—DECREASE OF CRIME.—At the recent quarter sessions a marked diminution of crime was palpably visible. At Folkestone, Deal, Hythe, and Dymchurch, there were no cases for trial; and at Sandwich there was only one case. At Dover the calendar was so light that the business of the court was over by half-past one o'clock on the first day of the sessions; and at St. Augustine's Canterbury, the business was over by four o'clock. Generally speaking, one-half the cases brought before the quarter sessions might be summarily disposed of at the petty sessions, without putting the inhabitants to the expense of a formal trial before our Recorder.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday afternoon last a splendid silver tea-kettle, with lamp, &c., complete, was presented to the Venerable Archdeacon Wilkins, D.D., vicar of St. Mary, on the termination of his professional connexion with the town, as a mark of the regard felt towards him by his parishioners, amongst whom he had laboured 20 years. The Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Claborough, near Retford, in the county of Nottingham, is to be the new incumbent.

OXFORD.—At two o'clock on Tuesday morning, the inmates of Exeter College were alarmed by a loud explosion, which shook nearly every part of the building. It was found to proceed from the frolic of a few undergraduates, who, "for a lark," had let off in the first quadrangle, immediately fronting the rector's lodgings, a large piece of firework, containing upwards of 4lbs. of gunpowder, and other combustibles. Unfortunately the damage done somewhat exceeded what they had anticipated. A large number of windows were broken, and one of these "facetious gentlemen" was struck violently on the back of his head with a portion of the combustible materials.

INCENDIARISM.—About one o'clock on Sunday morning last a wheat hovel, situate near the town of March, in the Isle of Ely, was discovered to be on fire, and although assistance was prompt, yet the whole was consumed, and there was great difficulty in saving two adjoining stacks. The stacks were the property of Mr. T. Grounds, one of the poor-law guardians, and the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

SERIOUS POACHING AFFRAY NEAR WARWICK.—On Sunday morning last the son of a respectable farmer named Canning, living at Sherborne, within a mile and a half of Warwick, while riding across his father's grounds, between six and seven o'clock the same morning, met with three poachers with a dog and gun, and after a little altercation, one of the poachers, named King, shot at Mr. Canning, who immediately fell from his horse. The contents of the gun passed in an oblique direction through the left arm near the shoulder; one shot had entered the chest, and another had passed through one of his eyelids, without injuring the eye. He is expected to recover.

BROUGHAM HALL AND ESTATES.—ANOTHER CLAIMANT.—During last summer, the circumstances of John Bird, of Ashton, his five sons and nephew, laying claim to this property, their taking possession of the same, their forcible ejection, and the trial which took place at the last Appleby assizes, gave rise to much excitement and interest throughout the country. However, it appears that Lord Brougham will not long be allowed to remain at rest, and he will again, it is understood, be called upon to vindicate his title to Brougham Hall and estates; for one of another large flock of Birds from Bondage, near Appleby, has lately been resident at the village of Clifton, near Brougham Hall, searching for copies of registers of births, marriages, and deaths of his ancestors, and obtaining other information, in order to perfect their pedigree and case previously to their making a legal claim to the property.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.

REBECCA DISTURBANCES IN RADNORSHIRE.—During the last and current week the inhabitants of the peaceful little town of Rhayader have been thrown into a state of great alarm and excitement by the proceedings of "Rebecca" and her host of "daughters." Rebecca did not exhibit herself in this county until the night of the 22nd of September last, when, about twelve o'clock, she and her lawless daughters assembled at the Penistill-gate, a short distance from the town, on the new road to Aberystruth, and pulled down a portion of the toll-house, broke the windows, and partly demolished the gate, leaving word that "at a more convenient season she would call again." Similar offences have

since been occasionally committed, and much alarm was excited. About two o'clock on Friday morning week the inhabitants of Rhayader were aroused from their slumbers by the report of musketry, and the sound of persons marching through the streets. The authorities, as a preparatory step in the event of a second visit, had sworn in six special constables, and obtained the services of Sergeant Shew, of the A Division of the metropolitan police. These constables patrolled the streets during the night. So cleverly did Rebecca manage her business, that she was not discovered until the firing of guns was heard at the North-gate, on the old road to Llanidloes; here the work of demolition was quickly performed. This gate is kept by J. Francis. The distance from the town is not a quarter of a mile, and the locality is by no means lonesome, there being a number of houses adjacent. As soon as they had completed their work they fired a volley in triumph, and then proceeded over hedge and ditch, across the fields—a difficult route—to the east gate at the bottom of the town. The tolls are received by an old woman named Sarah Rees, and the toll-house is tenanted by her and her daughter. They say that about three o'clock in the morning they were awake by hearing a person say, "Lie still in bed—we don't wish to injure you or the house, but we are come to hew down this old gate." They then heard saws and axes at work. In about a quarter of an hour they had completed the act of demolition; and after the gang had discharged several fire-arms, they departed. The table of fees was also taken down from the front of the house, and hewn into small strips. The moment Sergeant Shew and the constables heard the firing at the north gate they proceeded thither, but on their arrival not a man was to be seen, and immediately a volley of triumph was heard at the east gate: at this gate Rebecca had been equally expeditious in sawing it down, for no sooner had the constables got into the street leading thereto, than Rebecca and her host were coming to meet them. Sergeant Shew soon saw that his little force was not of the slightest use, for the midnight depredators were upwards of 150 in number, and were all armed with offensive weapons—axes, hammers, pickaxes, and other tools and implements, but the majority guns; therefore he directed his men to keep close together, and adopt no other proceeding than that of quietly watching their movements, and to endeavour, if possible, to identify some of the party. But here identification was almost hopeless, for each man's face was blackened, and the host were clothed in every variety of the gentler sex's outer garments. On coming up to the constables, "Becca, the leader, speaking through a horn, commanded them to "stand back, and advance at their peril," and as they marched past they fired several shots in the air. One of the special constables went close to the body of Rebecca, and was cautioned by one of them in an under tone to keep off; another of the constables named Morris then went up to the gang, when one of them presented a musket to his chest. Morris immediately exclaimed, "For God's sake don't kill a poor fellow." Another of the constables pressed forward to attempt to recognise some of the gang, when he was struck to the ground with a musket, having received a very violent blow over the shoulders. When within a few yards of the Town-hall, they were met by another troop of 'Beccaites, about 50 in number; and in this manner they proceeded through the streets, at a slow and measured pace, keeping step as regularly as any drilled men. Sergeant Shew said to the rioters, "My men, I hope you will not fire," but no answer was returned to his remark, and they proceeded on the Aberystruth road, but, through not being close enough to them, and owing to the darkness of the night, they lost sight of them soon afterwards.

The Commissioners of Inquiry left Carmarthen last Saturday for Haverford-west, where they were to pursue their inquiries on Monday. They are understood to have expressed an opinion, that the generality of the grievances complained of are such, that they cannot be grappled with so as to have any remedy applied.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, Mr. Stretch, a barrister, was called to the chair. On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, an address to the people of Ireland was agreed to, strongly impressing on them the necessity of being peaceful at the present crisis under any circumstances. Mr. O'Connell then called attention to the subject of the commission appointed to inquire into the state of landed tenure in Ireland, referred to the attack of the Tory press on the late Mr. Drummond for his enunciation of the principle that property had its duties as well as its rights, and asked how it was that the Government had become convinced of its justness and propriety?—a question which he answered by assuring the Association that their change of opinion on the subject was owing to the exertions of the Repealers, who had the consolation of having set the stagnant mass in motion, and given rise to the prospect of a healthy irrigation. He wished every body to give all possible assistance to this commission, although not very well satisfied with the persons appointed. That, however, was the fault of the government, who offered to nominate Mr. M. O'Ferrall, but that gentleman could not serve owing to bad health. He (Mr. O'Connell) was ready to be examined, and he now moved that it was the opinion of the Association that every assistance be given to this commission. Mr. O'Connell next read the following letter from Mr. Sturge:—

"TO J. M. RAY, SECRETARY TO THE LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION, DUBLIN.

"I am this morning favoured with thy letter of the 9th inst., containing a copy of the resolutions passed by your Association on the 30th ultimo, and calling my attention particularly to the fourth, in which I am requested 'to specify what the questions are involving the interests of the United Kingdom, exclusive of those which come within the range of the Royal prerogative.' Before giving a reply, I would respectfully submit that the advocates of repeal should clearly define who is to advise the Sovereign in the exercise of that power. You contend that the prerogative of the Crown includes within its operation all or nearly all the matters for which what was designated 'Imperial Legislation' is thought to be necessary; but, as it is a maxim of the British Constitution that 'the Sovereign can do no wrong,' the Ministers of the Crown, who are controlled by a majority of the House of Commons, give or refuse the Royal assent to what measures they think fit; and it is held by many true friends of Ireland that as long as we are one kingdom there must be some one body to whom the Ministers of the Crown are responsible, and that this body should be the representatives of the whole nation. If all who desire equal justice to Ireland agree upon great and well-defined principles, minor details will not, I trust, keep them long separate; and your full recognition of an equality of civil and religious rights is eminently calculated to remove the prejudices of the honest-minded, the fears of the timid, and to show to the world at large that you seek only impartial justice for all your fellow subjects. Very respectfully,

"BIRMINGHAM, 11th of 11th month. "JOSEPH STURGE." Mr. O'Connell then said, that he required an Irish Parliament solely for Irish affairs, and that the persons in the administration of those affairs should have the confidence of that Parliament. (Hear.) The control of the Irish Parliament should apply entirely to the employment of the instruments of power in Ireland, leaving to the British Parliament the general administration of the country, and the selection of its Ministers in the Crown. (Hear, hear.) The weekly repeal rent was announced to be £1070 19s. The Association then adjourned.

FORTIFYING THE CASTLE.—A company of Royal Sappers and Miners are busily employed constructing barricades for the defence of the Castle of Dublin. They are to be made of wooden beams, between six and seven feet in height, sharp-pointed, and loopholed for musketry, and are lined with a breastwork of sand-bags, and with a platform for the troops to stand upon.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, a keeper on some lands near Doneraile (county Cork), distrained for rent, was murdered. The keeper's name was Lockwood: he had been placed on the lands by Mr. James Grove White, to prevent the removal of the crops. Nothing is yet known of the circumstances. Lockwood's corpse was found in a ditch, the skull completely beaten in, besides wounds on several parts of the body.

The Penelope steam-boat arrived in Kingstown harbour on Saturday last, it is supposed, with stores. A war-steamer, the Vulture, has been lying for some days in Strongford Lough, county Down. No one in that quarter can guess the reason of her visit.

REDUCTION OF RENTS.—James M'Ternan, Esq., of Mount Allen, county of Leitrim, has reduced his rents upwards of 25 per cent. In one instance he reduced the rent of a tenant, who held a large farm under him, from £1 15s. to 15s. an acre. J. Waring Maxwell, Esq., Finnebrogue, has, entirely unsolicited, announced his intention of reducing the rents of his tenantry in that neighbourhood. Monday last he invited his tenantry on the Finnebrogue estate, and at the townlands, his property, in the neighbourhood of Clough, to meet him at Finnebrogue-house, that he might explain to them his intentions. Mr. Maxwell stated, that the motto of his family had ever been "Live and let live," and it was his ardent wish to act fully upon a principle so excellent. Lord de Ros also made a reduction of rent to the tenantry on his Strangford property to the amount of 33 and one-third per cent. This act was altogether unsolicited. Major Hamerton, of Rathronan, near Tipperary, has instructed his agent, Mr. Luther, who has managed this property for nearly twenty years, to return 10 per cent. to each farmer tenant on his estate of the rent paid for 1842 and 1843; and that such abatement of 10 per cent. is to be made perpetual.

SANGUINARY AND DESPERATE OUTRAGE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BORRISKANE, COUNTY TIPPERARY.—A letter, from the above locality, details a sanguinary attack on Finnee House, the residence of Thomas Waller, in the neighbourhood of Borriskane, on Sunday night. The rumour thus circulated was, that a party of eight men, well armed, entered the dining room at Mr. Waller's, while that gentleman, his family, and some friends, who were staying in the house, were in the act of sitting down to dinner. The ruffians at once commenced the onslaught, one of them wounding Mr. Waller with a pistol-shot, while he, in common with the other gentlemen present, made battle with carving-knives, &c. In addition to Mr. Waller, Mr. Vereker has been seriously hurt, and the sister of the latter is said to be in a precarious state from the united effects of alarm and her having received some personal injury during the progress of the fray. Since the above was written, letters have been received confirming the foregoing account in all its particulars. Mr. Waller is not expected to survive. It appears that the sanguinary wretches left two of their party as a guard on the kitchen and back entrance, while the other six were, according to the latest account of the outrage, only deterred from murdering their unoffending victims by some alarm given by their sentinel confederates. Mr. Waller is a gentleman advanced in life. His daughter, Mrs. Stoney, is said to be also among the sufferers.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—On Thursday forenoon Thomas Patterson, who was convicted in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, for selling, or exposing for sale, a number of blasphemous publications at various periods during the present year, in a shop in West Register-street, Edinburgh, was placed at the bar to receive sentence. The Lord Justice Clerk said, this was one of the most painful cases of which justice could have brought before it. The prisoner at the bar (Patterson) had been convicted of the crime of publishing and vending, wickedly and feloniously, impious, profane, and blasphemous publications, denying the truth of the Christian

religion, and devised and intended to asperse, vilify, ridicule, and bring into contempt the Christian religion and the Holy Scriptures. The prisoner had been convicted on no less than eleven charges, defining as many acts of publication, all of which had been clearly established to the conviction of the jury by whom the charges were investigated. He thought it his duty to warn the prisoner, that if after his term of punishment he ever again made the attempt, either in Scotland or any other portion of the British dominions, to give circulation to the works for the vending of which he was now about to receive punishment, he (the Lord Justice Clerk) begged to assure the prisoner that there was no extent of punishment by fine or imprisonment which it would not be the duty and in the power of the judge to award against him in such a case. The case now before the court was the first of the kind which they had been called to consider for a long period of years. It was matter of consolation to think, that, after all the attempts which had been made by these vendors of blasphemous and profane publications within this city (Edinburgh), the doctrines put forth by the prisoner, and others like himself, had not had the effect of making any very serious impression on the minds of those for whom these publications were more immediately intended. The sentence of the court for the crime of which the prisoner had been convicted, was that he be imprisoned for the space of fifteen calendar months. Addressing himself to the prisoner, his lordship said, "Whatever you may think, I have to say to you, that, in the prospect of pronouncing judgment upon you, I have prayed to Almighty God, in whom I believe, that he would vouchsafe to you the comfort, the peace, and the joy, flowing from a sincere belief in that adorable Redeemer, whose mercy you have hitherto so contemptuously rejected."—The prisoner (Patterson) wished to know whether, in his imprisonment, he was to be treated as a common felon?—The Lord Chief Justice Clerk said, that the court had no power to control the arrangements of the prison.—The prisoner was then removed.—On the same day, Henry Robinson was placed at the bar, charged with publishing and exposing for sale printed books, pictures, &c., of a blasphemous and obscene tendency. The prisoner was found "Guilty," and his lordship concluded by sentencing Robinson to imprisonment for twelve calendar months. The prisoner was immediately removed.

The jury which convicted Patterson of blasphemy on Wednesday night, were all but unanimous in their verdict, there being only a single jurymen who dissented from the verdict which the other fourteen returned. Both Patterson and Robinson were removed to gaol on Thursday evening; and in the course of Friday they were subjected to the usual prison regulations, their heads being shaved and the prison dress put on them, after which they were sent to the occupation of breaking stones. The shop in which Patterson vended his blasphemies is still left open, though the more outrageous placards have been removed.

STATISTICS OF THE FREE CHURCH.—The official "Roll of Members of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, held at Glasgow, October, 1843," has just been published. By the constitution of the Assembly, every congregation of adherents to the Free Church, however small their number, was entitled to send two delegates—namely, one minister and one elder. It appears, from the official roll, that the whole number of congregations represented in the Assembly is 590; that the whole number of ministers is 511, and of elders 466—some congregations having sent no clerical representative, and others having sent no lay ones.

ROSS-SHIRE.—The Aberdeen Constitutional, quoting a correspondent, says:—"The free folk are again at the 'Moderates' with stick and stone. On Sunday last, while a respectable widow lady and her daughters were proceeding to attend Divine Service in the parish church of Fearn, they were suddenly attacked by a gang of Protestant ruffians, who were stationed at the gable of a wayside cottage. They saluted them as they approached with the cry of 'Moderates! Moderates!' which was speedily followed by a shower of stones. They, however, fearlessly advanced, but while passing in front of the cottage narrowly escaped being struck down by a heavy bludgeon, deliberately aimed at them by their cowardly assailants. On their return from church, they were again assailed at the same place and in the same manner; but they providentially got home without sustaining any bodily harm."

The Scotsman states that it is no longer doubtful that Lord Meadowbank has resigned. As we previously mentioned, Lord Cockburn will succeed his Lordship in the Second Division. On Thursday Lord Cockburn caused a notification to be made, that it had become necessary that all the causes in his roll which parties wished to have disposed of by his Lordship, should be debated without any delay. It is understood that David Mure, Esq., advocate, will be the new Advocate-Depute, in the room of Adam Urquhart, Esq., appointed to the Sheriffship of Wigton. It was also generally rumoured yesterday that there was a proposition to nominate the Lord Advocate as Dean of Faculty.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15.

(Sittings in Error.)

IMPORTANT DECISION.—LIEN ON EXCHEQUER BILLS.

The Court sat this morning for a short time to deliver judgment in several cases. Of these the most important was the following, affecting the right of lien of bankers on securities lodged in their hands by customers,

BRANDAGO V. BARNETTS.

Lord Denman said, that in this case the facts had been most fully set forth in the reports which had appeared at the time of the trial, as well as at the period of the arguments when the matter had come before that court in error. There were two questions, the one of form, the other of substance. The former of these points had not, it appeared, been a subject of discussion in the Court of Common Pleas. That question was, whether the Court ought to take notice of the general lien which bankers had on the securities which they might hold of their various customers; or it ought to have been averred as a matter of fact in a special plea, and found by the jury, that the bankers had such lien. Now, that such a lien existed was not in any way attempted to be disputed, but it was insisted on behalf of the defendant in error that the foundation of this lien was usage, from which a contract would be implied to exist between the banker and the customer to the effect that securities belonging to the latter should be pledged to the former for the balance due to him, and, being matter of implied contract, it should have been pleaded. But it had, on the other hand, been contended on the part of the plaintiff that the lien existed by general custom constituting the law merchant, and therefore that the fact need not be pleaded, inasmuch as the Courts at all times took notice and recognised that which constituted law merchant. The Court agreed in the latter view of the matter. The learned Chief Justice then went through other points which had arisen in the case, and concluded by stating that it was the opinion of the Court that the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas ought to be reversed, and the verdict entered for the plaintiff on the first issue, and for the defendant on the second and third issues.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LAMBETH.—At twenty minutes past eight o'clock on Sunday night, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Ogilvie and Myers, manufacturers of cocoa nut oil and patent candles, situate in Paradise-street, Lambeth, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Keen, maltsters. The first alarm was given by an inhabitant of one of the houses in Paradise-street, the back windows of which overlook the factory. A strong body of police from the station-house in High-street hastened to the spot, and messengers were despatched to the various fire-brigade stations, but long before any engine arrived, the flames had attained such an ascendancy that all hope of saving the premises was abandoned. Several engines were, however, on the spot within ten minutes from the first outbreak of the flames, and although a continuous and powerful discharge of water was thus kept up, the flames spread with uncontrolled rapidity to a range of small tenements in Norfolk-row, the entrance to which is from Church-street, passing the park wall of Lambeth Palace. There were sixteen small houses, of which one was wholly consumed, and the others are more or less damaged. The building was enclosed on one side by the late Mr. Hodges's distillery, which extends from Church-street to Paradise-street, and in which were several thousand gallons of gin, brandy, and other spirits, in the various stages of preparation. Fortunately the conflagration did not reach it.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. WARREN, OF THE STRAND.—On Sunday night Mr. Warren, blacking manufacturer, of the Strand, had been at Paradise-street, Lambeth, and witnessed the destruction of Messrs. Ogilvie's spermaceti manufactory, and, on returning home, had reached Bishop's-walk, when he suddenly fell to the ground. He was conveyed to the surgery of Mr. Cory, at the corner of Stangate, but he never afterwards rallied, and died a few minutes after reaching the house.

FIRE IN FETTER LANE.—Shortly after nine o'clock, on Sunday night last, a fire broke out upon the premises occupied by Mr. Featherston, watch and clock manufacturer, 75, Fetter-lane. It appears that by considerable exertion, however, the fury of the flames was checked, but not before considerable injury had been done to the premises, and the furniture destroyed.

On Monday, shortly before midnight, an alarming fire broke out upon the spacious premises occupied by Mr. Clay, 17, Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh-square, next door to the private residence of Mr. Payne, coroner for the city. It was extinguished before it had done any considerable injury. It is supposed to have originated from a spark from a candle falling upon the bed-furniture.

On Sunday morning last, as the nine o'clock train on the Eastern Counties Railway was returning to London, one of the porters, James Bush, while crossing the line, was struck by the foremost engine, and thrown down the embankment. Two of his ribs were fractured.

On Monday morning a quantity of plate was stolen from the house of the French Ambassador by a decently-dressed foreigner, who obtained admission upon pretence of inquiring for a person who had formerly lived in the house.

SUDDEN DEATH IN SOMERSET HOUSE.—Tuesday afternoon, about two o'clock, some person connected with the Royal Society at Somerset House had occasion to call at that institution in search of information, and visited the room appropriated to the use of the under-secretary, Mr. Robertson, whom they found lying with his head on a table (his stock having been previously taken off), and quite dead. The deceased gentleman had not been seen since Monday afternoon, when he appeared in the enjoyment of his usual good health.

FIRE IN REGENT-QUADRANT.—On Wednesday between six and seven o'clock, much alarm was excited in the vicinity of Regent-street, in consequence of a fire breaking out upon the premises occupied by Mr. Gortze, lodging-house-keeper, situate at 70, Regent-quadrant. It was soon arrested in its progress, and entirely extinguished, not, however, before a considerable deal of damage was done to the furniture and building.

The Hue and Cry contains an offer of £200 for the discoveries of the incendiaries who, on the night of the 23rd ult., set fire to and destroyed a stack of barley, a stack of hay, and a stack of straw, on the Tithe Farm at Collyweston, Northamptonshire, the property of Mr. Francis Wincup. The reward of £200 is offered by the parishioners of Collyweston, payable to any one who will give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the incendiaries.



SANTA ANNA AND HIS AIDE-DE-CAMP, ARISTA.

SANTA ANNA.

The recent conduct of the Provisional President of the Republic of Mexico, in enacting laws most hostile to British manufacturing and commercial industry, have naturally led to the question, "Who, and what is Santa Anna, who thus endeavours to drive foreigners out of his country, the greater part of which is lying waste and desolate for want of industrious inhabitants, with capital, enterprise, and skill?"

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna is in his forty-fifth or forty-sixth year, but he scarcely yet exhibits the maturity of age. His pale complexion, his large black eyes, and his blacker hair, curled upon a lofty forehead, invest him with an air of distinction, and prepare you for his easy and elegant address, which is especially grateful to those who understand the rich and harmonious Spanish language. He combines, with this natural eloquence, the art of attacking the hearts of his fellow citizens, and the influence of his tone is irresistible.

He first appeared in the political history of Mexico in 1821. At this early age he commanded a corps of insurgents, at the head of which he seized upon Vera Cruz, of which he was named governor. A minion of the Emperor Iturbide, whom he had served to the full extent of his power, he was summoned before him for an act of insubordination; when, offended by his dismissal, which he truly deserved, he returned to his post, harangued his troops, revolted against the imperial authority, and declared Mexico an independent republic. He was joined by a general who had been sent to punish him; the towns of Oajaca, de Guadalajara, de Guanajuato, de Queretaro, de San-Luis-Potosi, and de Puebla, rose simultaneously, and scarcely a year had elapsed since Santa-Anna's first act of defiance, when Iturbide was de-throned. A few months after Santa Anna's installation in the new republic, he, however, revolted also against the authority of his Congress.

Such was the origin of the Mexican President, whose future career is too eventful for our present space.

He lost his right leg in defending his hitherto impregnable fort of San Juan de Ulua, in 1838, against the attack of the French. As a substitute for the natural leg he had an artificial one brought from Paris; the diligence in which it was conveyed from Vera Cruz hap-

pened to be robbed, and it was carried on amongst the other booty. Upon this being communicated to Santa Anna, he caused a notice to be circulated amongst all the robbing districts, that if it was not returned in forty-eight hours the country should be scourged, and every one of them that was caught put to death. This had the desired effect. The leg was marched into Mexico within the specified time and adapted to his stump accordingly.

Our illustration portrays Santa Anna and his faithful Aide-de-Camp, Arista. The President wears the costume of a traveller, with a large woollen hat, heavy horse-boots, long spurs, &c.; and his *etat-major* is similarly attired. Colonel Arista is Santa Anna's "right hand," and his inseparable companion in all his perilous adventures.

A correspondent of the *Times*, "A steam-traveller," gives the following decisive reply to the interrogatory commencement of this very slight sketch—who is Santa Anna?—"A comparatively illiterate military adventurer, who, more by that instinctive cunning, the characteristic of inferior animals, than any magnanimous qualities or superiority of intellect, has become the Provisional President of Mexico, and who, when the election terminates in January next, will certainly be confirmed as President, and may then be virtually considered as Dictator, for no one will have power enough to oppose him, unless some new revolution or conspiracy breaks out;—a man who is generally known as a gambler, cockfighter, bullfighter, and debauchee. A man, in fine, who seems to be universally considered, even amongst his own countrymen, as 'un grande picaron.'"

"As might be expected, with such a head, the political and social condition of the country is extremely vicious and depraved; the whole government is carried on upon one continuous system of bribery and corruption, extortion and plunder, from the highest to the lowest, and every person holding any Government appointment considers himself justly entitled, as he only obtains a small salary, to make the most he can of it by every means in his power. Robberies are frequently perpetrated, and from their using knives in their quarrels, scarcely a morning passes, but some individual or other is not found stabbed the preceding night, and carried to the deadhouse almost without any inquiry, and no respectable person ever thinks of riding a league from the city without being armed with sword and pistols."



MR. HUGHES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IN THE CASE, QUEEN V. D. O'CONNELL.—See page 328.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXVII.

ST. PETER'S, ISLINGTON.¹

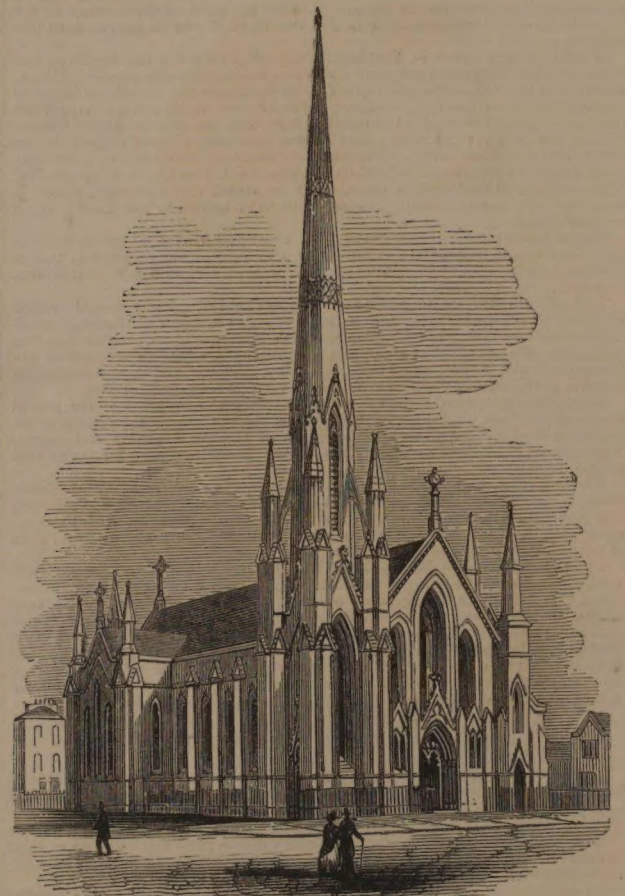
St. Peter's Church, as originally erected, after designs by Charles Barry, Esq. architect of the New Houses of Parliament, was a neat quadrangular edifice of brick, in the early English style, situated on the south side of River-lane, Islington. The church was consecrated on July 14th, 1835, and was built under the auspices of the vicar of Islington, at an expense of £3407 2s. 7d., raised by subscription, towards which, the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Building of Churches, &c., contributed £700, the vicar himself contributed £200, and the Bishop of Calcutta, £100; the site was given by Mr. Cubitt. The population of the neighbourhood increasing, and there being a demand for church sittings which could not be afforded, it was proposed, about eighteen months since, to enlarge the church; to effect which, the congregation were encouraged by the generosity of the Queen Dowager, the munificence of the vicar of the parish, with a donation from the Bishop of London, combined with a high respect for the estimable minister of the church, the Rev. Joseph Halsegrave. Accordingly, in the spring of the present year, arrangements were made for the erection of a new west front, with tower and spire, transepts on the north and south sides, and a new chancel with a porch of entrance and vestry at the east end.

The church, as originally built, accommodated 1069 persons; but by the above alterations it will now accommodate about 1500 persons; the majority of the old pews being, at the same time, increased in width. Warming and ventilation have also been provided; the former, by the introduction of four of Nott's patent register stoves; and the latter, by a series of ornamental, perforated panels in the roof, the admission of the external air being by apertures in the gables, and air-grates in the walls themselves. Means of convenient ingress and egress have been also provided by separate entrances and lobbies to the galleries, as well as to the body of the church; new stone staircases to the north and south galleries; and a separate spiral staircase on the south side, leading to the upper gallery only.

These additions have been carried out in as strict conformity with the original details, as the nature of the alterations themselves would admit of; at the same time, a more important and ecclesiastical character has been obtained at a comparatively moderate outlay.

The exterior throughout is of brick and Bath stone. The tower and spire occupy the north angle of the west front, rising 130 feet, flanked by massive buttresses of two stages with slender stone pillars up the angles, with stone caps and bases; the front faces of the buttress caps being cut into trefoil panels, and the buttresses themselves connected with the tower by splayed angles as high as the base of the belfry.

On the north side of the tower is a stone door-way of entrance to the staircase of the north gallery: it has a moulded arch upon columns and corbels, with crocketed gable, and cross finial, and a lancet-headed window over the same. On the west front of the tower is a similar lancet-headed window, occupying nearly the entire space between the string-course of the building and the arched heads immediately under the crocketed gables of the lower story of the tower. Above, the tower takes the form of an irregular octagon, and detaches itself from the second tier of buttresses; except by the stone flying buttresses, which spring out of them at the four angles, and connect the same with the belfry, or second story of the tower. The belfry has stone louvre openings with tracery heads on the four sides of the tower; its angles have slender stone pillars, corbel caps, and moulded gables; the four principal gables rising higher, terminate with carved finials; and the buttresses at the four angles of the tower are surmounted by octangular shafts and stone pinnacles.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ISLINGTON.

The spire rises immediately above the gables over the belfry; it has stone ribs up the eight angles; its altitude is divided into three parts by perforated tracery in paneled compartments, and it is surmounted by a stone pinnacle and carved finial. The west front connects itself with one side of the tower, and has a deeply recessed stone doorway in the centre, with moulded arch and tracery head, upon clustered columns, terminating with a crocketed gable and cross finial. On either side of the doorway are three niches, the central one being open, to light the inner lobbies; immediately above are three large arched openings, forming a screen, and transverse arches connect the same with the west wall of the church, the windows appearing deeply recessed at the back: this screen is terminated by the gable of the main roof, and surmounted with a cross finial, corresponding with that at the east end of the church.

The south angle of the west front is flanked by a square turret, agreeing with those of the old church; and this is surmounted by the old pinnacle, removed to make way for the new tower in the north angle. There is a subordinate doorway of entrance to the staircase of the south gallery, with crocketed gable, and a lancet-headed window immediately above; a projecting bay, with angle buttresses, makes up the entire extent of the west front, the returns on the south side being carried up no higher than required for the staircase itself; while a flying arch at the same height as the parapet of the church connects the new south turret with that of the old church. A small octangular tower is connected therewith, within which is a spiral staircase leading to the children's gallery only.

The north and south transepts have triple lancet-headed windows upon the front face of each, and single windows as side lights, agreeing with those of the old church: these transepts are flanked with corresponding buttresses and parapet, the gables and roof only being at a somewhat less altitude than the main body of the church itself: the buttresses are surmounted at the angles with octangular shafts and pinnacles, and the gables with cross fleuri of the same character as those of the old church.

The chancel agrees generally in form and appearance with the transepts; the east window of the old church being re-introduced, is larger in dimensions than those of the transepts, with the addition of a moulded arched water table over the same. The parapet and pinnacles agree with those of the transepts, but the gable terminates with a cross finial of a different form. On the north side of the chancel is a new lobby of entrance, with a lancet-headed doorway, columns, moulded arch, and plain gable. On the south side of the chancel, with plain doorway, is the vestry. The whole work throughout has been entirely cleaned down to agree with the additions, in order to make the same appear as an entirely new church.

The interior has also been thoroughly repaired and decorated. The principal lobbies of entrance in the west front and the chancel have groined roofs, with clustered columns; the chancel-screen is composed of small buttresses upon corbels, with moulded compartments, tracery heads, and perforated gables and finials the sides of the chancel being finished in a corresponding manner; the east window and side lights have narrow margins of ruby and violet coloured glass, filled in with a flowing enrichment, painted amber upon an opaque ground; the perforated gables of the chancel-screen being at the same time filled in with stained glass, and the inscriptions in illuminated characters upon a vellum-ground.

The transepts consist of two arched openings, springing from one central shaft of clustered columns in each, and corbels agreeing in form with those from which spring the main timbers of the roof.

The roof is composed of open oaken timbers, upon pendant corbels. The whole has been executed according to the designs and under the direction of Messrs. Gough and Roumieu, architects, Lancaster-place; the contracting builder being Mr. John Jay, of London Wall.

The church will be re-opened to-morrow, when three sermons will be preached in aid of the fund for the enlargement.

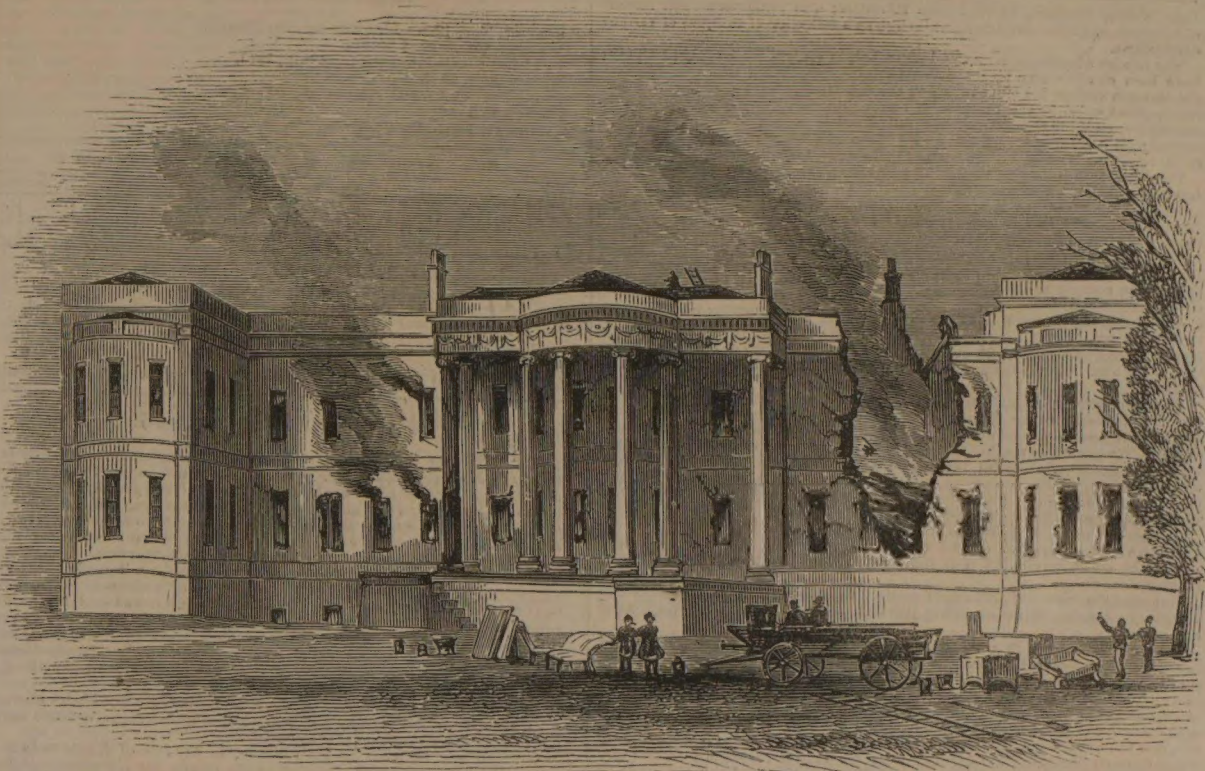
POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XLVI.

LORD DUDLEY STUART.

Were there any human tribunal, before which nations could be arraigned for national crimes, the kingdoms of Europe might be summoned to a bar where Poland would, as a crushed and bleeding victim, plead, "trumpet-tongued," against them. We are told by the Preacher, when we see wrong and oppression done among the children of men, to wonder not, "nor marvel at the matter." But the manner in which the European powers have permitted Poland to be annihilated, destroyed, and blotted from the list of nations, is a subject of surprise. Politically, it was as gross a blunder, as it was, morally, a glaring crime. But the history of all that led to it, and how it was achieved, is a mournful chapter in the record of human existence. "Twere long to tell, and sad to trace," and we cannot here enter into it. It is sufficient to say, that, from the hour of the famous "partition of Poland" between the monarchs of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, to the bloody and obstinate struggles maintained by the Poles, in the hope of regaining a national existence, and down to the present moment, when thousands of that gallant people are eating the bitter bread of exile,—the sympathy of the great body of the people in every country has been as strongly with the oppressed, as the feelings and policy of the different Governments of Europe have been with the oppressors. But, what is done, is done. Having, in common with others, permitted the injury, it is at least due to our own character, to say that we have gone considerably beyond others in alleviating its effects. This is something to the credit side of the account.

Foremost among the friends of Poland, where any exertions were to be used for the benefit of her people—deprived of home, property, and subsistence,—is now, and long has been, the subject of our sketch,—Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, of whom it has been well said by a popular journalist, that "he is always at his post wherever the cause of charity is to be upheld, and in his own person a chivalrous specimen of that aristocracy which holds its honours under a patent from nature herself." This is high praise, but it is not undeserved. The exertions he has made on behalf of the Poles exiled in England, have the great merit of being disinterested. The position of the advocate of an oppressed body of foreigners could give no political advancement; they had neither "vote nor influence," in any county or borough in the kingdom. It could produce nothing, could give nothing, and entailed him a great amount of toil, requiring both patience and energy. Nor is this all: from the position in which he stands towards them, his pecuniary sacrifices must have been considerable.

His lordship is the son of the first Marquis of Bute, and consequently nearly connected to the present possessor of the title. The family claims a direct descent from the House of Stuart, which gave so many sovereigns to England and Scotland—most of them gifted or amiable as individuals, but all of them unfortunate as monarchs. The



LUTON HOO—SKETCHED ON THE MORNING AFTER THE FIRE.

their unfortunate countrymen at home. Russia remembered, and remembered to revenge, the noble stand that was made by Poland against the whole of her enormous power. "Shall those," said Lord Dudley Stuart, "who once looked at that extraordinary display of valour and devotion with admiring eyes, be more forgetful than those who abhorred and feared it? Whatever may be the case with tyrants, mankind have an interest, a direct and palpable interest, in preserving the memory of such exploits. They give to the mind a greater capacity of action—they impart a more practical character to the aspirations of the highest virtue, and, plucking up the standard of human nature itself, they plant it on a nobler eminence."

This is a favourable specimen of his lordship's style, and we cannot better conclude our sketch than by expressing our hearty and cordial assent to the principle so ably embodied in words. Lord Dudley Stuart is not a prominent politician or party man. In person he is tall, with a pale complexion, well-marked features, and fair hair.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LUTON HOO.

Towers, like age of man, are all betroth'd
To that false bridegroom—Time!

Old Play.

When ancient Architecture's mould'ring walls,
A prey to Time, shrink from their ivy clasp,
And, vain as streamlets in their waterfalls,
Attempt a futile, inefficient grasp
At the calm being they enjoy'd erewhile:—
We can but own th' inexorable fate
That doth on all sub-lunar things await!
But when we see a venerable pile,
Which had outliv'd the lightning's vivid ire
For many a year, a sinless victim laid
On the vile altar of un-vestal fire,
We're half inclined to murmur and upbraid!—
But then the thought,—the consciousness that we
From birth are ruins, makes us patient be.

W.

In our late edition of last week's paper we mentioned the extensive fire at this magnificent seat of the Marquis of Bute; and we now regret to add that so rapid was the work of destruction, that in the course of a few hours this superb edifice has been reduced to a mass of smoking ruins, with the exception of only a small portion of the elevation.

About 2 o'clock, on Friday morning, the under-gardener, who was asleep on the basement story, was awakened by noise, which led him at once to conclude that there was a fire, and to give an alarm to the housekeeper, Mrs. Partridge, who slept in a chamber near at hand. Mrs. Partridge instantly arose; the domestics were aroused, and messengers despatched in every direction for assistance. The labourers from Lord Bute's farm, many of the townspeople of Luton and its vicinity, all readily lent a helping hand either in endeavouring to check the flames or save endangered property. Persons were also sent with all speed to every place in the neighbourhood where a fire extinguishing engine was to be found, and, as speedily as the distance would allow, the Luton and Hitchin engines were brought to the burning mansion. Meanwhile the fire continued to rage with uncontrolled fury right and left. Mrs. Partridge seized a case-knife and called upon the men who had collected in the passages of the mansion to follow her into the gallery, where she knew there were many most splendid and valuable paintings, and with her own hands she cut down some of them, pointing out to the persons around her those which should be first removed. Her exertions were so successful, that very few of the pictures and paintings have been lost, and those of less value as compared with those saved.

When the engines arrived, the edifice was one mass of fire; and could they have rendered any service, the only water to be got at was that of the ornamental pond, full a quarter of a mile from the mansion. It is true that there were various tanks at the top of the house in different parts, which were supplied from

the same pond by means of a large main pipe, through which the water was forced in the usual way; but in the confusion of the moment some person in endeavouring to turn on the water made a mistake, and, turning the wrong way, so deranged the whole machinery that no water could be procured by the ordinary channel. The unscathed portion was the library in the south wing, to save which directions were given to cut away a part of the roof and all the connecting timbers, as far as was practicable. The experiment was successful. Still, the valuable contents of this apartment were not left in jeopardy; the books, 40,000 volumes, and various curious and valuable manuscripts, having been removed.

Luton Hoo, or High Luton,—the term "Hoo" signifying "high,"—was situated between St. Alban's and Bedford, about two miles east of the town of Luton.

A great portion of the mansion was built by the Napier family, but part of it was of more ancient date. It was, however, nearly all rebuilt by John, third Earl of Bute, the first Minister of George III., who, in 1762, employed the celebrated Adams to reconcile the incongruities of the architecture, occasioned by its having been built at various times. The model adopted by the architect was the palace of Dioclesian at Spalatro; and it is generally admitted that his design was worked out in a very masterly manner. Among the principal apartments, the ceilings of which were ornamented with the best efforts of the pencil of Cipriani, the library was chiefly remarkable. It was completed in 1767. Dr. Johnson, after visiting Luton Hoo with Boswell, said, "This is one of the places I do not regret having come to see. It is a very stately palace indeed. In the house magnificence is not sacrificed to convenience, nor convenience to magnificence. The library is very splendid. The dignity of the rooms is very great, and the quantity of pictures is beyond expectation—beyond hope." The east and south wings only were completed by Adams, and the present noble owner employed Smirke, who completed the other wing, and added the magnificent portico, which now stands a mere wreck, the lofty and massive Ionic columns supporting only a fragmental sheet of copper which covered the roof. This part of the building, internally, was in an unfinished state; but the east front contained the drawing-room and other elegant apartments. The wall of this part of the building was cracked from top to bottom. Here were several sculptured marble mantel-pieces and jambs, which were miraculously saved when the fire was at its fiercest height.

In the wing corresponding with that containing the library was the chapel, which was rebuilt by Smirke, in which was preserved an exceedingly fine Gothic wainscot, enriched with carving, intermingled with Latin sentences of Scripture, in ancient characters, which was first put up at Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire, by Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxon, and was removed to Luton in perfect preservation by the family of Napier, to whom this estate formerly belonged. The chapel and this beautiful carving—which had been drawn and engraved by Shaw, as an example to modern architects—are, we regret to say, utterly destroyed, with the exception of half of the richly carved oak door and the altar, which is of the same material, and fashioned after the model of the Jewish ark of the covenant. The beautiful altar-piece, the Last Supper, by Schiavone, from the convent of Venice, was also destroyed. The communion plate, however, together with sundry old deeds and papers, were saved, including the deed of consecration, dated A.D. 1674.

The paintings in the gallery, of which but few were injured or burnt, form a most valuable collection, and their loss would have been irreparable. They comprise several masterpieces by Raphael, Titian, Rubens, the Carracci, Corregio, Cuyp, &c. There also is a fine collection of portraits, among which are the celebrated Earl of Strafford, General Ireton, Pym, Lord Chancellor Jeffries, Ben Jonson, Dr. Samuel Johnson, and also a portrait of Earl Bute, the Prime Minister, one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's early pictures. Amongst others preserved two deserve especial notice, the one, "A Virgin and Child," by Raphael, and the other, "A Scene near Maestricht," by Cuyp, which, *par excellence*, is called "The Cuyp." These and a few others are understood to have been insured to an immense amount.

The contents of the grand entrance hall, however, were lost, including several fine paintings, among which may be mentioned full-length portraits of George II., George III., and Queen Charlotte, by Hylmore; and the late Earl of Bute and



PORTRAIT OF LORD DUDLEY STUART.

name, however, has still an interest attached to it, being linked with so much of what may be called the Romance of History. The first dignity of the family appears to have been a baronetcy, conferred in 1627, and at various intervals a number of titles and grades of nobility were given to the members of it, down to the creation of the Earldom of Bute, conferred upon the immediate predecessors of the well-known minister of the last days of George the Second, and the early part of the reign of George the Third—a statesman who was better versed in botany than politics, and yet by his personal qualities acquired and maintained an influence in the Court, which for a long period enabled him to set public opinion at defiance (a true characteristic of the Stuart race), and to which the great Earl of Chatham was compelled to yield, though in talents so immeasurably his superior. The marquise was erected in 1796. Lord Dudley Stuart was born in 1803. There are several instances of the members of what is called the "junior nobility" making for themselves a public reputation in the path of politics, or the career of arms, quite distinct from that of the elder branches of their families, who take their place in society by virtue of their hereditary right, and his lordship is one of those instances. We do not know what induced him first to turn his attention to the condition of the unfortunate Polish exiles; probably it was a feeling of sympathy for a gallant people, but it might also arise in some degree from his connection by marriage with the family of Napoleon, as Lady Stuart was the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino. It is enough to know, that having once made himself their advocate, he has performed the duties the self-imposed office involved, for a series of years, earnestly, consistently, and ably. The fugitives from the vengeance and tyranny of the Emperor Nicholas, who found an asylum in England, can alone appreciate the true value of his exertions. To these exiles, the first necessity is to provide the means of existence—no easy task in the land of the stranger—for every assistance from the connections they have left behind, is prohibited and prevented by a savage and ever-watchful jealousy. Provided with these means—scanty enough at best—by their own exertions, and the assistance of our countrymen, their next endeavour is to preserve their own nationality, which the Autocrat has used, and is using, every means in his power—and how vast that power is—to destroy. They endeavour to keep alive their language, to preserve their literature, and the political and constitutional government they formed after the revolt, which the Russians quelled with such difficulty. In all these efforts they have been assisted by the advice and advocacy of Lord Dudley Stuart. He directed into practical channels of relief, that general feeling in their favour which was created by their gallant defence, and their subsequent sufferings. And he has accomplished a yet more difficult task than this—he has kept alive that feeling, which, without some stimulus, might have died away after the first display of sympathy.

He is now as active as ever in the cause; his speech at the meeting of the Polish Ball Committee, held on Saturday last, at the Guildhall, was a very able one; we extract one passage, of which the concluding sentences derive eloquence from their general truth, as well as their expression:—

To the citizens of London, and to the powerful press of the metropolis, the Poles were under the deepest obligations. The very monotony of an annual appeal, which, in ordinary instances, was calculated to produce weariness and indifference in the public mind, produced, in their case, undertaken as it was with so much life and energy, no effects of the kind. On the contrary, the consequence had been that the cause of these poor exiles had found, in the sympathies of the British public, a humanity almost as untiring as the vengeance that persecuted



FIRE BRIGADIER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 19th.—23rd Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 20th.—St. Edmund.
 TUESDAY, 21st.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
 WEDNESDAY, 22nd.—St. Cecilia.
 THURSDAY, 23rd.—Old Martinmas.
 FRIDAY, 24th.—
 SATURDAY, 25th.—St. Catherine.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 25.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	0 1 0 29 0 55 1 20 1 46 2 9 2 33 2 58 3 22 3 44 4 8 4 32				

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CENSUS.—We have to thank numerous subscribers and correspondents for their valuable opinion of our Census Supplement, and, at the same time, to assure them that we shall spare no expense to bring forward, from time to time, such useful information as will gratify our readers, and insure the same favourable reception from the public. We shall continue to print new editions, and copies may be ordered of all booksellers and newsmen in the United Kingdom, or by order direct to our publisher. Correspondents should bear in mind that being stamped as a supplement to our paper, it may be forwarded by post to all parts of the world free of postage. We are confident that no work has ever been produced of such extent and labour at the price, and we are gratified to be able to state that the Government and public departments have expressed their favourable opinion of our arduous undertaking, and their astonishment that the details of a Parliamentary document, exceeding 600 pages, could have been compressed into the limits of sixteen, and in such a convenient form for reference.

The population of Sheerness, in the county of Kent, is included with the return for the parish of Minster, in Sheppey. The Government report does not give a return of the population of Sheerness.

The population of the town of West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight (which contains 4107 inhabitants), is included in the return for the parish of Northwood, in which it is situated.

Our correspondent who inquires "Who is the solitary inhabitant of the parish of Aldington, in Sussex?" will find his inquiry answered in our last week's number, where we have given a view of the ruins of Aldington Church.

"Gildas."—We have never heard the name pronounced otherwise than Seedmon.

"X."—We do not see that our correspondent has any remedy.

"A Subscriber," on the conditions specified in his note, we consider, would be safe in shooting rabbits. The communication contains but one question.

"T. J."—Shanklin, will oblige by sending us a specimen.

"J. B."—There is no duty on the manufacture of sealing-wax.

"Varney."—Yes.

"Rec."—O'Connell's address to the Irish will not suit our columns.

"A Subscriber."—The present Duke of Bedford, as Marquis of Tavistock, was summoned to the House of Lords in 1832, in his father's barony of Howland, and was previously a member of the House of Commons.

"A Cambridge Student and Subscriber" should provide himself with "A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," by Samuel Warren, of the Inner Temple, F.R.S., barrister-at-law, which we believe to be a sound work.

"R. W. W."—Mrs. Ellis, authoress of "The Wives of England," and several other works, is the wife of the Rev. W. Ellis, late foreign secretary to the London Missionary Society.

"Leven and Beverly Mechanics' Institute."—The report of the third anniversary did not reach us till too late for insertion.

"A. Z."—Bexley.—We think our correspondent somewhat fastidious.

"Q. E. D."—Unless the full name be used, the marriage is illegal.

"W. C. S."—The suggestion shall receive attention. The price of Vol. II. of our journal, bound, is 18s.

"D. H."—Kennington.—No.

New Guildhall, Bristol.—A correspondent has misunderstood the concluding sentence of our description of this edifice. If Mr. Barry could venture upon a facade of 800 feet without a break, surely the architect of the Bristol Guildhall need not (for the same reason) have introduced the tower in his facade of 117 feet.

"A. B. D."—The statue of Nelson was sculptured by Bailey. The price of the book is 1s.; may be had of any bookseller. We prefer Smith's.

"M. A. H."—Hertford Heath.—Thanks for the drawing; but as the effect depends entirely upon colour, we cannot convey it.

"W. R."—Hampstead, is thanked for the information, which will be useful.

"B. C."—Sheffield.—The "Sporting Review" has recently been much improved: each volume is complete in itself.

"Agricola."—We have not been able to obtain an authentic portrait, or it should have appeared: probably our correspondent will assist us.

"E. F."—Plymouth.—We shall be glad of a sketch.

"A Subscriber."—Neath, should write to the secretary of some annuity company.

"H. F."—Carlton, is requested to read the announcement under the replies to correspondents, in our paper of last week.

"R. S. B."—Kingsland-road, should consult a solicitor.

"J. O."—Luton, is thanked for his promptitude.

"A Subscriber."—If the stamp has not been used, it will free a letter of postage.

"Venus."—We cannot decide bets.

"Alpha."—The Hamiltonian system has the reputation of rapidity. We do not think there is any probability of Greece having an English government.

"C. C."—Bristol.—We cannot precisely comprehend our correspondent's letter; if it refer to the description of the Great Britain steam-ship, in our journal, it was written by Mr. Hill, C. E.

"T. S. S."—There was so little novelty in the theatrical world of late.

"J. W."—Donington.—The subjects will appear early. Our correspondent should write to the New Zealand Company.

"A Poor Shoemaker."—Wanted.—Equal notice must be given by landlady and tenant, dependent upon the periods of payment of the rent.

"J. T."—Edinburgh, is thanked for the hint conveyed in the concluding portion of his letter.

"An Old Sailor and Subscriber" deserves praise for his exertions in "the field of humanity," but we have not room for the subject.

"A True Patriot."—Leamington, is thanked for a very humane letter; we shall uniformly advocate the subjects it contains, as opportunities occur.

Ineligible.—"Lines on Christmas," by "M. M. C.," "To —," by "G."

"M. B."—The colour is light brown.

We have not room for the anecdotes by "One Who Has Seen a Few Shots Fired."

"J. C."—Longwood Langholm.—We believe the consumption of Scotch whiskey to be much the greatest.

"T. S."—Ampton-street, is thanked for the information as to the painting of the Tower of London, supposed to be 200 years old.

"Julius" is correct: the Lord Mayor's Show was omitted in 1830, when the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel advised William IV. to decline visiting the Lord Mayor and Corporation at Guildhall.

"De Montfort."—Suffolk.—The romance will be concluded in the present volume.

"Enquirer" should purchase one of the brief treatises on Daguerreotype and electrolyte, to be had of any philosophical instrument maker. In these works he will find all the information he requires.

"W. L. Jun."—Cranfield Beds, Newport.—The question of whether the ancient Greeks understood counterpoint or not, has been most learnedly discussed by Rameau, Burette, Laborde, and others, on the Continent, and by Hawkins and Burney in this country. The general opinion, grounded upon the circumstances which have come down to us, is that they were only acquainted with melody. Moreover, there are several extant treatises on music, written by the ancients, in which not the slightest allusion is made to what we understand by harmony or counterpoint.

"A. D." is mistaken; we had nothing to do with the burlesque insult to the City of London on Lord Mayor's Day.

REPEAL TRIALS.—Our Irish subscribers are referred to a letter in another part of this week's journal, just received from our reporters in Dublin.

CHESS.—Solutions to Problem No. 44 received from "C. A. Watson," "B. J.," "Checkmate," "A Citizen," "G. M. F.," "J. E. C.," "Marion," and "Edward."

"F. Adams, jun."—Four solutions is not correct, as the king can go to his R 7th square.

"Finch."—B's mistake loses him the game.

"L. P. D."—Post-office, Bristol, will be happy to play a game by correspondence with any gentleman desirous of an antagonist.

"Checkmate" and "Edward" received.

"J. H. H."—The game is drawn.

In consequence of the space taken up by the account of the Yorkshire Chess meeting, our problem is this week omitted.

A letter lies at our office for J. Catly, Esq. We have not his address, or we would send it.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1843.

The first discovery of an evil seldom reveals the full extent of it. The more it is enquired into, the deeper it is found to go. The first case is but striking on the vein that leads the explorer to a knowledge that there exists an amount of it beyond even his fears. Some time

Lady Wortley Montagu, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; also some remarkable models of Athenian and other Grecian ruins, as well as a collection of antiques of various descriptions.

The relative advantages of cast and wrought-iron girders for building purposes have been clearly shown by the present catastrophe. While with one exception the cast-iron girders are still supporting the enormous masses of brickwork forming the cross walls, in the instance of a wrought-iron truss-bridge girder, which pinned the central to the eastern front wall, it has expanded from the heat, and carried with it not only the central wall, but brought out a portion of the eastern front, rendering it positively necessary to take down the whole.

The Marquis of Bute was at Cardiff castle. An express was despatched to his Lordship announcing the catastrophe.

It is difficult to say at present what is the amount of damage sustained, but there is no doubt that it far exceeds the insurance. In the Sun fire-office the house and offices were insured for £10,000, the household goods for £10,000, the pictures and prints for £16,500, and the stables for £2000; total £38,500. In the Phoenix-office, the household goods, for £10,000. In the Royal Exchange-office, the pictures and prints for £9450, the china and glass for £1000; total, £10,450. Gross total, £58,950.

Mr. Tonlis, the surveyor to the Sun Fire-office, has estimated the cost of restoring the building at between £30,000 and £40,000. The noble Marquis succeeded to the estate about 25 years since. The Marchioness of Bute died about two years ago. Her ladyship was always much attached to Luton Hoo as a residence.

The pictures have suffered considerable injury from hasty removal, and some of the sculptured marbles lying upon the lawn had been chipped. The manuscript of the great botanical work, by the first Earl of Bute, was seen flying about the lawn in separate leaves, but they have all been collected and secured. A considerable number of the most valuable books, paintings, and engravings were, until a late hour on Friday evening, lying about on the damp grass; and from the hasty manner in which they were removed, and from being thrown from the windows, they must have sustained great injury.

The library, which is uninjured, though, of course, in great confusion, being filled with piles of furniture of all kinds, as are the stables also, comprised three rooms, the entire length 146 feet, and was considered inferior only to that of Blenheim.

The plate, the wine, and portions of costly property, including two curious and ingenious astronomical clocks, richly jewelled, and acting like an orrery, were also saved.

The mansion stood in its pride on an eminence in Luton Hoo Park, which was laid out by the celebrated "Capability Brown;" and a few years ago it had been greatly enlarged and embellished. It was equal to most of the aristocratical mansions of England; and, to the eye of the visitor who was permitted to walk round the park, was a most commanding and magnificent object. The river Lee runs through the grounds in a circuitous and picturesque manner, forming in its progress two extensive sheets of water. The once noble and elegant mansion, which formerly completed the beauty of the scene, now presents a melancholy spectacle, blackened, dismantled, and fast falling into ruins. Upon the origin of the calamity it is not easy to give or ascertain any positive opinion. The supposition is that it was caused by some embers which had been left on the roof of the hall, where some plumbers were at work, and had a fire, on the preceding Wednesday.

COMPLIMENTARY ODE TO MRS. PARTRIDGE.

Toujours perdis
 If such we see!
 Oh! what a duck Mrs. Partridge you were,
 In spite
 Of your fright
 And the general flare,
 To take a case-knife,
 At the risk of your life,
 And cut out the paintings
 (Without any faintings)
 And fast in your gripe
 Hold Raphael and Cuypp,
 Caracci and Rubens,—
 And, very much jubens
 (Latin's convenient sometime)
 To save a fine Titian
 What bangs every Grecian—
 Zeuxis—Apelles,
 Parrhasius and fellows
 Whose outlandish names will not rhyme!
 A heroine
 Most genuine
 Are you, dear Mrs. Partridge!
 What would you not for living men have done,
 When for the portraits of the dead you flew
 On wings of thought
 As tho' you sought
 To fly from a ball-cartridge!
 Say, are you "larded dame" or "widow fresh to woo?"
 No matter—
 In foreign patter
 Bravo! we'll say, (or Brava feminine,—
 Applause should not be always masculine)
 But few would e'er have had the nous
 To be so cool when all the house
 Was burning hot around you!
 The flames did not astound you,
 But serv'd as light
 Of torches bright
 To show you where
 The jewels were!
 Long life to you, brave Mrs. P.,
 Many a happy day to see,
 In Luton Hoo when it's rebuilt,
 And in the hall
 The pictures all
 Again are hung in frames new gilt!

THE FIRE BRIGADIER.

The very frequent occurrence of destructive conflagrations at this season of the year, renders it a fitting opportunity for illustrating one of the most ingenious and useful contrivances which modern science has devised for the rescue of life and property from fire.

The origin of "a fire" is usually found in some hidden point of combustion, capable, were its existence known, of being immediately extinguished; and even the first dawn of a "great fire" is, ordinarily, confined to circumstances, which would admit, in themselves, of a similarly easy conquest. To discover the latent cause of "fire," and to carry a hose of water to its heart, has, in consequence, become the first duty of a fireman; and we are happy in being able to show our readers how admirably Mr. Braidwood and his famous brigade are in the almost daily habit of performing this perilous but important service.

The first object is for the brigadier to secure protection against smoke. This is effected by a tube, connected with an air-pump, attached to the engine, on the outside of the building on fire.

Secondly, Protection against heat or flames is secured by a stout leather dress and hood.

Thirdly, Provision for light and sight is made by a powerful reflecting lantern on the breast, and a pair of thickly-glazed sight-holes in the hood.

Fourthly, Provision is made for communication, by a shrill whistle, attached to the hood.

Thus equipped, the bold fireman seeks the sleeping family—the invaluable ledger—the smouldering bale—the hidden spark—and he seldom fails in rescuing the one, or in extinguishing the other.

When we recollect, that in the metropolis alone, 700 fires frequently occur in one year, the importance of the above invention will at once be acknowledged by every reader.

This protective dress is the invention of Mr. Braidwood, the indefatigable superintendent of the London Fire Establishment, who, for the purpose of testing the practical worth of the contrivance, had a number of experimental fires made in the vaults of the head-quarters of the brigade in Watling-street; and, by such patient industry, he has perfected the invention. The dress was used with perfect success in rescuing three children from a fire in Fetter-lane, on Sunday evening last. About three weeks since, a brigadier wearing one of these dresses, was enabled to extinguish a smouldering fire of great extent in the stock-rooms of Mr. King, the printer, on College-hill.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY FROM VISCOUNT COMBERMERE.—A splendid specimen of the Brahmin ox, purchased by Viscount Combermere in Hindostan, just previously to the departure of his lordship from India for England, arrived at Windsor in a closed van, a few days since, as a present to her Majesty from the noble viscount. This extraordinary beast stands upwards of fourteen hands high, and is the same species of animal which is worshipped by the superstitious and idolatrous Hindoos and the Brahmins of the country whence it was shipped. In consequence of its natural viciousness, it was considered highly dangerous to give him his liberty, to herd with the other cattle belonging to the Queen, and it was determined that it should be slaughtered.

CHINESE COLLECTION.—On Monday this unique exhibition was re-opened to the public, after being closed for a fortnight, to allow of cleaning, and some additions and improvements. More light has been admitted for the day exhibition; and at night some of the stupendous lanterns are lit with gas, so that their superb designs are shown with great brilliancy. Among the novelties we noticed a beautiful gilt statuette of Confucius, whose head is a treat for the phrenologist. The price of admission to the collection has been reduced; but this has not been done through any want of success; for we assured by the curator that the exhibition had been visited by 100,000 persons, at half-a-crown each; and of the catalogue upwards of eighty editions have been sold. Nevertheless, the reduced price will very materially extend the entertainment and instruction to be derived from a visit to the collection.

has elapsed since the first exposure of the dreadful state of destitution in which the makers of "cheap clothing" exist in this metropolis—if it is not almost a mockery to call their condition a state of existence at all; it might with more justice be named a condition of permanent suffering. Every week, as it passes, reveals the hideousness of the system. Since our last reports of the police offices have exhibited additional confirmation of what, alas! did not require confirming—that avarice is always ready to take advantage of misery, and turn to profit the stern necessities of distress. Several of these cases have been again brought forward, in which females undertaking to do work for the "cheap clothing establishments" have been compelled, by that necessity which the adage tells us has no law, to pawn the goods entrusted to them, the alternative being the sacrifice of honesty or the preservation of life—or of what is more prized than life itself. There can be no question that a violation of the law has, in these cases, been committed; but it not seldom happens that human laws are placed in direct opposition to human feelings; in some of these cases the magistrates have refused to convict—have given the persons implicated time to redeem the goods, and, as the promise made with the full intention of fulfilling it has failed, from the utter impossibility of finding the means of doing so, this has again given rise to scenes more harrowing than, we hope, the great bulk of our readers can conceive—it is in these sort of cases that truth is sterner as well as stranger than fiction can ever dare to be. And what is the remedy for all this? It must be found;—unless all Christian feeling and Christian charity must be supposed to be departed from among us. On this part of the subject we have received a letter which we willingly publish, both for the sake of the sentiments it breathes, and of the plan which it propounds, which are worthy of every consideration. It is written by a nobleman, whose zeal for the cause of those "who have none to help them," reflects lustre on the order to which he belongs, and whose name we only refrain from giving in deference to his own wish that it should not appear. As we have his permission to make what use we please of his communication, we give it entire, deeming it the very best thing we can do for the cause of humanity, to make such sentiments as public as possible:—the following is the letter:—

Nov. 15th, 1843.

SIR,—As you have exerted yourself with so much zeal, talent, and humanity, to bring prominently forward the situation of those unfortunate sempstresses, whose case has of late so prominently occupied public attention, I take the liberty of addressing you, in order to make a suggestion upon the subject, and should it meet with your concurrence, you will know how to avail yourself of the circulation of your journal, in order to draw attention to it. The evil, no doubt, arises from the cupidity of the slopsellers taking undue advantage of the great competition in the labour market, encouraged by the distressed consumer, driven by necessity, to purchase as cheaply as he can, though in too many cases it is to be feared, by those customers whose appetite for cheapening induces them to overlook all other considerations, in order to indulge the propensity. Our best political economists, I believe, concur in opinion, that legislative interference with the remuneration of labour always fails in effecting its object, and sometimes aggravates the evils it was meant to allay. If this be true, we must, in this case, look elsewhere for means of doing good. You, sir, and the press generally, can be, as you have already been, of untold service, by exposing each case of oppression as it arises, with names, dates, and numbers, to public indignation, and by endeavouring to create a more humane and Christian feeling on the subject. But there is a way, with the beneficial effects of which I am perfectly conversant, and which, if followed, all over London, would, it appears to me, go far to alleviate this misery, the existence of which is so degrading to our country, and so offensive to Divine Providence—it is the formation of district visiting societies all over London. They exist already in the in-wards of St. George's, Hanover-square, in parts of Marylebone, Paddington, and Westminster, and they are to be found partially scattered over the rest of the metropolis. There is also a society called, I think, Central, and of which, if I am not mistaken, Sir Thomas Baring is president, which assists in the formation of new ones, by giving those printed rules and regulations which have been found to answer well elsewhere. The defect of many of these societies is, that not being the combined efforts of Christians of all denominations in the entire district, but simply an association of a few benevolent persons belonging to some church or chapel, the benefit is, in a great measure, restricted to a particular congregation; unfortunately, also, they are, with few exceptions, only to be found in the wealthier portions of the town.

The difficulties are, no doubt, great, that stand in the way of the establishment of such societies in the neighbourhood of these haunts of wretchedness. The rich inhabitants likely to contribute much are few; the crowded, dirty, unwholesome, reeking tenements most uninviting to the visitor. Still, wherever they have been attempted, in reliance upon the Divine Blessing, they have rarely failed, even under the most unpromising circumstances. They will be aided by the London City Mission, the Strangers' Friend, the Accident Relief, and other societies. The great advantage which the visiting societies possess, is that, without interfering with the legitimate operation of the Poor-law, they step in to help the honest and industrious, struggling with misfortune. They find out, and bring to light the atrocious cases of unfeeling oppression which you have lately published; and they can try what remonstrance with the employer will do, under fear of exposure. They are a great check upon imposition of all sorts, especially that thriving trade of begging-letter-writing; because, when once a district visiting society is known to exist, if a receives a begging-letter, he at once refers it to the society's committee, who have charge of the district. Nor can they ever bring travelling beggars, as it is a rule of these societies to have nothing to do with casual poor.

I speak most confidently, when I assert, that if those who are able, in these unhappy districts, will only—laying aside all distinctions of religious creed—form visiting associations, such as I have described, carefully apportioning visitors to each locality, many in the more fortunately situated quarters of the metropolis will be happy to assist, when called upon; and they will do that towards stemming this fearful amount of misery, wretchedness, and crime, which no law can possibly effect, nor any public appeals, however eloquent, however combined, however constant.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Whatever may be the view which party politicians may take of the state of Ireland at the present moment, there is but one light in which the philosophic advocates of civilization can regard it, and this is one of unmitigated horror.

Atrocities, from which society must shrink back both with disgust and indignation, mark her daily existence as a nation; and it is impossible not to feel that continuous misgovernment, under both Whig and Tory administrations, has produced this deplorable condition. One day we have as journalists to record the succession of outrages by which the Marquis of Waterford has been driven from the county in which his presence and his hospitality might have been productive of such extensive good. And within a few hours we have again to record a disgraceful and heartless crime, of such terrific character that scarcely any terms are strong enough to express our natural abhorrence of its atrocity.

On the evening of November 13, several men broke into the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Waller, of Finnoe House, Tipperary, and surprised the family while sitting round their fire after dinner. They instantly began a murderous attack upon the family and a Captain Braddell, who was a visitor in the house. They defended themselves as well as they could; but, being without arms, were of course overpowered by the number of their assailants. Miss Vereker (the sister of Mrs. Waller) is not expected to survive, and Mrs. Waller is in little better condition. Mr. Waller's arm was broken in two places, and he was also severely wounded in the head. On hearing the sound of approaching assistance, the dastardly assailants made off. Comment upon this outrage would be superfluous. We can understand that class of malice which makes man its victim, but we confess ourselves unable to understand that from which women are the sufferers. Mr. Waller may have personally aroused the indignation of the people, but his wife and sister-in-law could not surely have made themselves personally hateful to those by whom the dastardly assault was committed. Nay, had they done so, they should not surely have been the sufferers from it. Here is, indeed, an intervention called for from the strong arm of the law. Such cases admit of no palliation. Whatever may have been the past or present misgovernment of the country, in this instance the sufferers have exhibited themselves in the light of savages, and as such ought to be visited with the well-merited execration of those who might, perhaps in silence, have sympathised with the wild justice of revenge which only wreaked itself upon the males of the class at whose hands it conceived itself to suffer wrong.

IRELAND.

We subjoin extracts from the letters of our reporters and artists who have gone to Ireland for the purpose of affording our readers illustrations of the stirring scenes at present taking place in the Irish capital. They write in confident terms of the attractive nature of the treat which they will enable us to offer to the public, and no exertion shall be spared in the furtherance of the object of their mission. The tone of impartiality which characterizes our journal, shall be preserved in the prosecution of our design, and all that is interesting, without reference to parties or positions, shall be made the subjects of vivid delineation. The engravings alluded to in those extracts, will appear in our paper of next week.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15, 1843.

Last night we were with the solicitors of the accused—celebrated men of mark on this side of the water—whose likenesses are all taken. To-day we were at the Recorder's Court, where the jury listcases came off; and here your artist was amongst the bar, affording great mirth by the rapidity and extraordinary fidelity with which he got through every face. So thoroughly good-natured was the reception which we received, that the High Sheriff himself put himself in the position he was asked to do, in order that his physiognomy (a very fine one) might be done the more justly. Your artist has done, in addition to these portraits, a fine sketch of the court, with all the characters therein this morning, grouped as they appeared. We have also been to the corporation, where we took the Lord Mayor and a few of the chief civic orators; then to the grand scene of attraction at a later period of the day, namely, the Queen's Bench: and before the proceedings commenced, we were absolutely in the private consulting room of the accused parties, their counsel, and solicitors. Dan, most good-humouredly, enjoyed the thing, and said, "Is this a painter we've got amongst us?" His likeness as he stood, the only person amidst the group with his hat on, is admirable. It is, indeed, to the very life. Barrett's phiz is equally good; Steele's, ditto: in fact, I scarcely know to what portion of the artist's work to give the preference. We then went into court, where scarcely any one but the bar could obtain standing room. We have taken Dublin—after a manner—by storm. Every place is open to us, the entrance to which no money, under ordinary circumstances of such business, could purchase. Old friendship, and Irish good nature, have done wonders in this matter. The name of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is in everybody's mouth, and thousands upon thousands of the Irish will be on the look out for the number which is to contain the all-interesting sketches.

The Dublin evening press has come out in your praise; and, mentioning your artist's name (which is a tower of strength) connected with the undertaking, the greatest excitement has been raised to see the result, and the popularity of your journal is certain.

(From another Reporter.)

You will see by —'s parcel that we have made a glorious *début* in the Irish metropolis. Anything to equal the correctness of the portraits I have never seen in my life—in fact they beat H.B. hollow, without even a particle of caricature. To my pleasurable surprise, everybody here is as familiar with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as I am myself. Every man that we approached, high or low, rich or poor, official, semi-official, and disinterested spectator, all vied with each other in doing the agreeable. We were at the Green-street Court-house at half-past eight in the morning, on a very interesting occasion regarding the jury lists, and made an admirable hit of the likenesses. At twelve o'clock we were before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin in public assembly sketching away. These portraits were the astonishment of every one who beheld the originals living, moving, and being, at the very moment that the pencil of the artists transferred them to paper. At two o'clock we were with the accused, Mr. O'Connell having kindly put himself in a position for a sketch; and when you see it, I think you will confess that it is admirable. Mr. Steele's and Mr. Barrett's are equally good; but, in fact, all are excellent. The principal part of the business comes off to-morrow morning. Of course you can do nothing with them this week, but you cannot promise too much for next week.

THE COURT AND HAU TON.

WINDSOR.—On Monday, her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, took an early walk in the precincts of the Castle. At nine o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, went to the Royal preserves to enjoy the sport of shooting. The two Princes were attended by General Colbert, Mr. G. E. Anson, Colonel Wyld, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Mr. Wyon, R.A., of the Royal Mint, with a sitting for a medal of his Royal Highness.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk this morning in the grounds about the Castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and attended by both the equestrians in waiting, took equestrian exercise in the riding-school. The Queen went to the school and returned to the Castle in a carriage, and the Prince and two equestrians walked.

WEDNESDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours returned to the Castle to lunch. Their royal highnesses travelled by the Great Western Railway to the Slough station, and were conveyed by the royal equipages from the station to the Castle. The suite in attendance on the duke and duchess consisted of the Countess d'Oraison, le General Colbert, le Capitaine Reille, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. After luncheon Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, went to the royal preserves to enjoy the sport of shooting. The Princes were attended by Col. Wyld, Mr. G. E. Anson, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. The illustrious party afterwards returned to the Castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess de Nemours, and her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and attended by the Hon. Miss Murray, took a carriage airing in the park. Lord Byron, Col. Buckley, and Col. Berkeley Drummond, accompanying her Majesty and her illustrious visitors on horseback. Their Excellencies Count and Countess de St. Aulaire, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Major-General Sir George Soavel, have arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

Lord and Lady Stanley have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square, from Knowsley Hall, Lancashire.

ARUNDAL CASTLE.—The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, with Lord Edward Howard and Lady Mary Howard, returned to the Castle on Thursday week, from the Rookery, Dorking, and intend to remain here until after Christmas. Mr. and Lady Stanley, Sir John and Lady Peel, Miss Burdett Coutts, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Colonel Wyndham, and a select circle, are assembled on visits to the noble Duke and Duchess. In the course of the last three days the gentlemen of the party have had excellent sport in shooting over the preserves attached to the ducal seat.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have been receiving a succession of visitors at their seat, Tottenham Park, near Marlborough. The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, the Duke and Duchess de Beaufort, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, Earl and Countess Bruce, Colonel and Mrs. Montague, Count de Noailles, Baron Talleyrand, Lord Alfred Paget, Mr. Baring, Baron Nieuemann, Mr. Bentinck, Viscount Cantalupo, Hon. Henry Corry, Sir Augustus Foster, &c., have been among the guests assembled. The noble Marquis and Marchioness propose to pass the winter at Paris.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived in town on Wednesday from Windsor Castle.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is expected that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose health, we regret to state, is not so good as could be ardently desired, will very shortly be taken to Brighton, in the hope that the sea breeze and change of air may be beneficial to his heir apparent.

M. de Berryer returned to Mivart's Hotel on Tuesday evening from Alton Towers, where that celebrated avocat has been staying with the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, during the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Bordeaux.

The Queen, through the Lord Chamberlain, caused invitations to be issued on Tuesday, to the Duke of Wellington, Earl of Aberdeen, Count and Countess de St. Aulaire, Sir Robert Peel, Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Jersey, and a long list of the leading nobility in town, to assemble at Windsor to meet the Duke and Duchess de Nemours. The circle is understood to be invited until Monday next, when it will separate.

HAMILTON PALACE.—The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas and the Countess of Lincoln, are expected to leave the palace the first week in the ensuing month, for Holyrood Palace, where the *accouchement* of the Marchioness is expected to take place at the end of December. His Grace is hereditary keeper of the palace. Lady Anne Hamilton, the Duke's sister, formerly lady in waiting to Queen Caroline, is passing the winter in town.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.—His Royal Highness took his departure on Sunday morning from Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, for Sheffield, to inspect the manufactures of that town. After a visit to the mines of the Duke of Bridgewater, the illustrious Prince goes on to Leeds. His Royal Highness will proceed on Friday to Burton Constable, near Hull, on a visit to Lady Clifford. The royal and noble party is now dispersed. During the stay of the Duc de Bordeaux, the society was constantly changing, and his Royal Highness had thus the opportunity of meeting several persons of the highest rank, without distinction of party, members both of the House of Peers and House of Commons, an intercourse which evidently left favourable impressions on both sides. After the cloth had been removed on Sunday, the Earl of Shrewsbury rose to propose the health of the Prince in the following terms:—"I thank your Royal Highness for the honour you have done me by passing a few

days at Alton Towers, for the kindness which you have manifested, and for the amiable manner in which you have received every guest who has been here. I need scarcely assure you with what fervour and sincerity we shall pray to God to bless your future prospects (*définir votre avenir*)." Monseigneur the Duc de Bordeaux replied:—"I feel most acutely the kind language which has just been addressed to me. I have been quite delighted to pass some days at Alton Towers, and I shall never forget the happy hours I have spent here."

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—On Tuesday evening his Excellency the French Ambassador and Countess de Saint Aulaire gave a magnificent banquet at Manchester House. Covers were laid for thirty. Among the distinguished persons at the table were—their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Duke of Cambridge, Prince d'Oettingen Wallenstein, his Excellency the Duke de Palmella, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharmcliffe, Sir James Graham, his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency Baron Nieuemann, Austrian Minister; his Excellency Baron Brunow, Russian Minister; his Excellency Count Kielmansegg, Hanoverian Minister; his Excellency Baron de Cetto, Bavarian Minister; his Excellency M. Van der Weyer, Belgian Minister; General Colbert, Captain de Reille, and Countess d'Oraison, in waiting on the Duke and Duchess de Nemours; Baron Kneschke, in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge; Count Rohan de Chabot, Count de Noailles, de la Belinaye, Baron Talleyrand, &c. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Stanley, who were invited, were prevented from joining the circle. The Countess de St. Aulaire had a *soirée* in the latter part of the evening.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—At the British Embassy, at Vienna, on the 1st of November, by the chaplain to the embassy, the Earl of Shelburne, to the Hon. Emily Elphinstone de Flahault, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault, French ambassador at Vienna, and the Baroness Keith and Nairn.

KING LEOPOLD'S BOUNTY.—On Monday week, according to annual custom, his Majesty's donation of £100 in useful clothing, to the poor of Esher and the neighbouring villages, was given on the anniversary of the death of the much-lamented Princess Charlotte. The poor people assembled in the national school-room, and received the clothing through the clergymen of their respective parishes.

On Tuesday at eleven o'clock, his Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived from Walmer Castle, to preside over a Dover Harbour Sessions. The noble Duke was received by a guard of honour, and entered the Harbour-house under a salute from the guns at the heights. His Grace looked uncommonly well. We understand an application from a committee appointed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Dover, for leave to erect a low-water landing jetty on the harbour ground, was acceded to. An application for the purchase of harbour land for the erection of two hotels, was made by the South Eastern Railway Company. This application, we learn, was not granted—at least, the purchase of the ground as freehold was not agreed to by the Harbour Board, though no objection was made to the railway company erecting hotels on the harbour kases, similar to the other hotels of the place. At two o'clock the noble duke left Dover, under a salute from the garrison, and proceeded by the South Eastern Railway to London.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have had a constant succession of visitors at Drum-orig Castle, and are now leaving for Dalkeith Palace, where they will remain several weeks before proceeding to Broughton House, near Kettering, at which seat the noble duke will pass a portion of the hunting season.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, Nov. 11.—An election was holden yesterday, at Lincoln College, when the following were chosen:—Fellow—The Rev. Wm. Bousfield, of that Society. Scholars—E. J. Howard, of King's College; J. Petch, Durham School. Exhibitioners—W. Slatter, of the same College; T. H. Tristram, Durham School; Geo. Seafie, Magdalen Hall.

It has been agreed in convocation to grant out of the University chest the sum of £500 towards the National Fund, in aid of the establishment and support of schools in the manufacturing and mining districts.

DURHAM, Nov. 11.—At a convocation holden on Thursday last, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the University of Durham:—The Rev. John Edmunds, B.A.; Walker Featherstonehaugh, B.A.; John Robertson Sumner, B.A. The Rev. William Clarke King, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been admitted *ad eundem*.

The Ecclesiastical Commission for England had a meeting on Tuesday afternoon. The commissioners present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Rochester, the Lord President of the Council, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Judge of the Prerogative Court, the Earl of Devon, and the Dean of Westminster.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Monday the Lord Mayor took the chair for the first time since he was sworn in as chief magistrate, and stated that he should punctually sit for the despatch of public business at twelve o'clock daily. He had been given to understand that the hour he named for commencing the duties of the justice-room was likely to be more convenient than any other for the performance of the magisterial business, and he gave notice that he should expect the punctual attendance of prosecutors and witnesses at the time he should take the chair.

LAMBETH-STREET.—DISTRESSING CASE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Michael Hayfield, the unfortunate man who has been remanded for ten days on a charge of first attempting to murder his son Henry, a boy of five years of age, by stabbing him in the breast with a penknife, and then cutting his own throat, was again brought before Mr. Henry for final examination. The wretched man seemed a little better than when last examined, but was still in a miserable condition, and was accommodated with a seat in the dock. It will be recollected from the evidence that was given on the former examination, that the prisoner, who had been a wire weaver by trade, but who, being severely afflicted with a paralysis, was unable to do anything at his trade, had come out of the East London Union house on Saturday the 7th of last month, and joined his wife and children at a wretched lodging in Plough-court, Whitechapel, and remained there with them until the Monday night following. On the evening of the latter day he was observed to foudle his second eldest boy, Henry, and on his wife coming in, he, addressing her, said the child had not long to live. His wife replied she thought not, as he was evidently consumptive, and had been ailing for some time. The prisoner subsequently sharpened a pen knife, which he had borrowed from a lodger under the pretence of wanting to mend a pen, and concealed it in some part of the wretched bed upon which himself and his family had to sleep. About 12 o'clock his wife was awake by the loud screams of her son Henry, and immediately after saw the prisoner cut his throat. Two policemen came in and found the unfortunate man bleeding violently from a wound in his throat, and also that he had stabbed his child. His wound was dressed so as to prevent the hemorrhage, and he and his child were conveyed without delay to the London Hospital. On his way to that institution the wretched man made several attempts to tear open the wound, and so determined were his efforts to do so that a straight jacket was obliged to be put on him. The Rev. Wm. Ludlow, the clergyman of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, who had been on the bench during the examination, said that after the last examination, he (Mr. Ludlow) visited his family, and in many years' experience in the discharge of his ministry he had not witnessed a more deplorable case. The only articles in their wretched dwelling were a filthy pallet, on which the deep stains of prisoner's and his child's blood were still visible, and an old chair. He further stated, that through some benevolent friends of his, he had been enabled to procure some sheets and blankets, not one particle of which they had before, for the poor family; and from conversations he had with the prisoner's wife, he understood it was her anxious wish that he should not be committed for the felony, for if he was so tried and came back to her at any time, she had the greatest possible dread that he would repeat his attack upon the life of her and her children. Mr. Henry observed, he could not avoid sending the prisoner for trial, and this he thought would be the best thing that could be done for himself and his family.—The prisoner was accordingly committed to Newgate.

HAMMERSMITH.—A GANG OF HOUSEBREAKERS.—On Monday George Jones, described as a coachman, living at 30, Castle-street, Long-acre, was charged with being on Saturday night on the premises of Mr. C. Winsor, 4, Victoria-road, Kensington, for the purpose of committing felony. Richard Blackman, a blacksmith, residing at 19 High-street, Kensington, and Adelpia Blackman (his sister), described as a dressmaker, residing at the same place, were also charged with having been concerned in the same attempt at robbery. Elizabeth Moore deposed that she was living in the service of Mr. Charles Winsor. Her master's family had been for some days from home, and during the last week, not liking to sleep in the house by herself, she had permitted the female prisoner, with whom she was slightly acquainted, to sleep with her. On Saturday night, about half-past nine, she left her master's house, accompanied by the female prisoner, with the intention to go to Knightsbridge, but on getting to the top of the Victoria-road, the female prisoner said she felt very cold round her neck and would run home and get a handkerchief. Witness told her she would lend her one, but the prisoner declined the offer, saying she would prefer the one she had at home. The female prisoner then went at a hurried pace towards the High-street, while witness followed more slowly after her. On reaching the house of Mr. Braid, a confectioner, in the High-street, where the two Blackmans reside with their mother, she saw the prisoner Jones at the door, and Richard Blackman in the passage, and heard Jones say to Blackman, "You can come and fetch that dog," upon which both walked away. The prisoner Blackman presently returned, and, standing in the passage a few minutes, appeared to witness to go up stairs. On leaving the house with the female prisoner, instead of going to Knightsbridge, witness determined on returning to her master's house, contrary to the wishes of Adelpia Blackman, and on reaching it saw a man standing at the back garden door, who, on seeing her, walked away. On putting the key into the back-door, witness found she could not open it, there being some obstruction on the other side. While so trying, she thought she heard the front bell ring, and leaving the female prisoner with the key at the back, she went to the front of the house to see who was ringing, when she found no one there; but on looking up at the house she saw a light through the window of her master's bed-room, upon which she immediately called out "Murder! police!" and went through the garden towards the kitchen door, when she saw two men run out. A gentleman named Gee, and other persons, coming up at that moment, the prisoner Jones was secured in the garden, but the other man effected his escape. Policeman Cooper searched the house while Dunbar was going to the station with the prisoner, and found in Mr. Winsor's bed-room the large carpet bag produced, which was filled with articles of wearing apparel belonging to that gentleman, and at the bottom were various articles of plate, consisting of soup ladles, table spoons, and forks, &c. Elizabeth Moore recalled: The carpet bag did not belong to her master. The plate had been taken from a cupboard in the kitchen. Mr. Paynter remanded the prisoners.

POSTSCRIPT.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—This morning her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Duc and Duchesse de Nemours, took walking exercise in the royal pleasure grounds. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duc de Nemours, hunted with his harriers this morning. Le General Colbert, Colonel Wyld, General Wemyss, Mr. Anson, and the Hon. C. A. Murray were in attendance. The royal party had two excellent runs.

The Duchess of Gloucester continues indisposed. Sir Henry Hallford attends her Royal Highness. A number of the nobility and gentry called during the day (Thursday) to make inquiry after the state of the Royal Duchess. The answer given was, "Her Royal Highness is a little better." His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge called at Gloucester House at half-past one o'clock on Thursday, to pay a visit to his illustrious relative.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg took leave of her Majesty and Prince Albert on Thursday, and left Windsor Castle for Belgium.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Sir R. Peel, the Lord Chancellor, &c.

ROYAL MUNIFICENCE.—Her Majesty has granted a pension of £200 per annum to Sir William Hamilton, Professor of Astronomy and President of the Royal Irish Academy.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel and family occupied the Holland box at Drury-lane Theatre on Thursday evening.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.—BERLIN, Nov. 11.—His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael has arrived at Berlin.

On Wednesday Mr. Penke, one of her Majesty's messengers attached to the Foreign-office, was found dead at the door of his own residence in Lambeth. The deceased gentleman had attended to his official duties.

THE POLISH BALL AT GUILDHALL.—On Thursday night the annual ball for the benefit of the Polish refugees in England took place in the Guildhall, which was fitted up with the usual splendour for this occasion. Jullien's band was engaged for the dancing, which commenced at about nine o'clock. The attendance was very numerous, the visitors filling the large area of the hall itself, and also the concert room (the Council Chamber). Lord Dudley Stuart was present, and appeared to take much interest in the proceedings. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until a late hour.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 16.—A meeting of the town council was holden this day for the election of an alderman in the room of Mr. Headly (Whig-Radical), who is no longer an inhabitant of Cambridge. The election fell upon Mr. Charles Edward Brown (Conservative), proprietor of the *Cambridge Chronicle*; eighteen members of the council voted for Mr. Brown, and those Whig-Radicals who were present declined to fill up their voting paper.

RESIGNATION OF LORD MEADOWBANK.—At the Court of Session on Tuesday last, the resignation of Lord Meadowbank was formally announced by his brother Justices.

Mr. Fox Maule has been re-elected Lord Proctor of Glasgow University, in opposition to Lord Eglinton, who had been put in nomination. The majority was 246 to 187.

ST. DUNSTON'S, STEPNEY.—On Thursday a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of this parish was held in the church, for the purpose of making a rate to repair the churchyard, which has been for some time in a very neglected state. A rate of 3d. in the pound was proposed. This was opposed by Mr. C. Stovell, a Dissenting minister, Mr. Moir and others. A show of hands was taken by the rev. chairman, after a stormy discussion, and he declared the rate to be carried by a large majority. The opposing party demanded a poll, which immediately commenced, and closed at four o'clock, when the numbers were—for the rate, 300; against it, 173; majority in its favour, 127. The polling recommenced at eight o'clock on Friday morning.

A MURKIN.—As a proof of the alarming nature of the disease among cattle, and of its extent in the neighbourhood of Derby, it is stated that, in a district of eight or ten miles round Derby, the loss of cattle from this cause has been something like £2000 within the last year or fifteen months.

A MILITARY "LARK".—ROCHESTER, Nov. 16.—George Hyde Page, a lieutenant in Her Majesty's 58th Regiment of Foot, appeared yesterday before a full bench of county magistrates—the Rev. G. Davies, chairman, Mr. W. Gladdish, Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. J. G. Bryant—to answer a summons which had been granted by the Court, charging the prisoner with wilfully damaging a knocker, the property of Mr. G. Ellis, of Wood-street, Brompton, builder, on the night of the 10th instant, to which the prisoner pleaded that he was not guilty. The commission of the offence, as well as of other similar pranks, was however proved, and he was fined £1, and expenses amounting to 13s. 6d.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.—On Tuesday night another incendiary fire took place at a farm-house, called Llanfynydd, in the parish of Llanegwyl, about four miles from Carmarthen, and within two miles of a station of the metropolitan police and a party of dragoons. Meetings of the various parishes around Narberth, in Pembrokeshire, are being held for the purpose of appointing deputies to act as delegates to state their grievances before the Commissioners. To the list of grievances have lately been added objections against the Corn Laws.

THE IRISH LANDLORD AND TENANT INQUIRY.—The number of members of which it is intended the commission should be composed is completed. Sir R. Ferguson, the Whig member for Derry city, has accepted the offer made him on the part of the government, and the commission therefore will stand thus:—The Earl of Devon, chairman; Messrs. Hamilton, Redington, Wynne, and Sir R. Ferguson. The inquiry, it is expected, will commence forthwith.

It appears that signal fires blazing on the hills in the south of Ireland caused considerable alarm to many of the Protestant inhabitants.

LONDON AND DOVER RAILWAY.—An accident, happily without any serious consequences, occurred on this line of railway on Wednesday to the four o'clock P.M. down train. After proceeding in safety to within a mile of the Maidstone-road station, the engine and tender, without any apparent cause, ran off the rails and into the side cutting on the up-side of the road, where it became embedded. We are happy, however, to state that no passenger was in the slightest degree injured.

GREAT FIRE IN BIRMINGHAM.—BIRMINGHAM, Wednesday night.—One of the largest fires which has taken place for some years, took place on Tuesday morning on the extensive premises of Mr. Furley, japanner, Hospital-street. The fire was discovered at half-past six o'clock, by a man who was passing. In the course of an hour the immense range of shopping, and a great quantity of very valuable property, were in ruins. The estimated loss is about £4000, but it is impossible to say for certainty the exact amount. Some of the property is insured in the district office, and some in the Norwich. We are sorry to say, a great number of hands will be thrown out of work until the premises can be restored, Mr. Furley being one, if not the largest, known in the trade.

EXPLOSION AT KING'S COLLEGE.—On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, an explosion of gas took place in the chemical theatre of the King's College, Somerset House. Preparations had been made for a lecture on the Bude light, and three bags, containing hydrogen and oxygen gas, had been sent to the theatre for the purpose of the lecture, which was to be delivered by Professor Daniels. The bags had been, through mistake, wrongly numbered by the man whose duty it was to attend to that department where the gas was prepared, and on applying the pipe to the bag containing the oxygen an explosion took place, attended with a report that was heard throughout the entire of Somerset House. The whole of the three large windows of the theatre, containing near eighty panes of glass, were smashed, and the frames broken to pieces, and some pieces of wood that lay on the floor driven a considerable way into the ceiling. The furnace and chemical apparatus were destroyed. Professor Daniels, with his assistant, Mr. Quie, and a boy, were in the theatre at the time, but escaped unhurt.

POLICE.—UNION-HALL, Friday.—DARING ROBBERY BY ARMED MEN IN KENT.—Two powerful-looking men, named William Brown and George Kelly, were placed at the bar for re-examination, charged on suspicion with entering the dwelling-house of a farmer and grazier, named Monk, at Norton, in Kent, and stealing therefrom bank notes and gold amounting to £143.—The prisoners were taken into custody on Monday afternoon last by a clothes salesman, named Isaacs, of 202, High-street, Southwark, where one of them (Brown) offered a £10 Bank of England note for change, and perceiving the other prisoner loitering about, and afterwards enter the opposite shop of a bootmaker, his suspicions were aroused, and he instantly crossed over, and found that Kelly had changed a £10 note there. He then gave them into the custody of a policeman. Forrester, the officer, ascertained that both the notes were part of those that had been stolen from Mr. Monk's house. The prisoners were remanded until Friday for further evidence.—Mr. Monk stated, that on Saturday evening, during the absence of her husband, as she was sitting by the kitchen fire with her nephew (a lad about twelve years old), a man dressed in the garb of a labourer, with his face whitened, opened the door and entered, followed by two others similarly dressed, but with crapes over their faces to conceal their features. The foremost of them demanded all her money, while the others approached her holding pistols to her head, and threatened to blow her brains out if she made any noise. Her nephew ran out of the house, but was followed by one of the men, who brought him back and tied him to the dresser. Two of the men proceeded to the parlour and shortly returned to the kitchen, when one of them laid her work-box on the table, and strewed the contents over the floor. They took from it six table spoons, a gold brooch, and three counterfeit half-crowns. They then left the house, threatening that if any alarm was given for half an hour, they would return and murder them.—Mr. Traill asked her whether she could identify either of the prisoners?—Witness replied that she was so frightened, that it would be impossible for her to do so. The prisoners appeared to be about the same height as the two men who threatened to murder her.—Policeman 65 M said he had found on them two cash bags and some memorandums, which he had no doubt would identify the prisoners with the robbery. After being minutely examined by Mr. and Mrs. Monk, they identified them as their bags. Mr. Traill said, that their having the bags in their possession, left very little doubt that they were implicated in the robbery. They were again remanded to give time to identify the notes.

RESPIRE FOR THE CONVICT STOLZER.—An answer to the memorial that was on Tuesday forwarded to the Home Secretary on behalf of William Stolzer, was last evening received at Newgate, ordering a respite for the prisoner during her Majesty's pleasure. The welcome intelligence was at once conveyed to Stolzer by Mr. Under Sheriff Anderton and Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes. The tidings appeared to produce but very little effect on the prisoner. It is understood that he will be transported for life.

FOREIGN.

We have received by express the Paris papers of Wednesday, with letters from our correspondents in Spain, Italy, and Germany. Their contents are not, however, of importance. The *Commerce* revives the rumour of a projected reconstruction of the Ministry, having for its object to restore M. Thiers to a seat in the Cabinet. We gather, also, that fresh disturbances may be looked for in the Papal States in the spring, unless important concessions to the popular party shall be made in the interim. There is no new telegraphic despatch.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.



SIGNING THE BAIL BONDS AT JUDGE BURTON'S CHAMBERS.

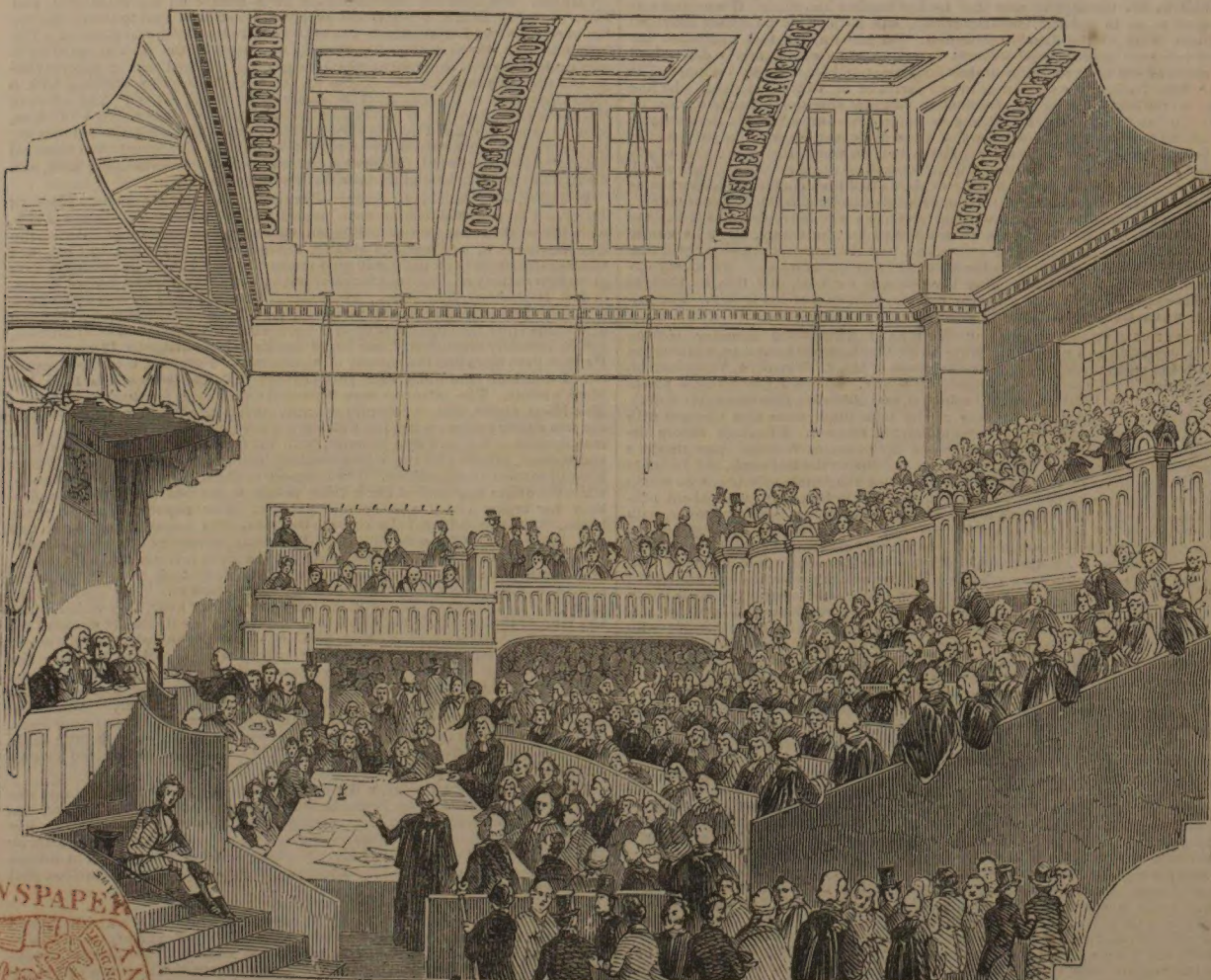
We this week commence our illustrations of these eventful proceedings, which are now absorbing so large a share of public interest.

Our first engraving represents the interior of Judge Burton's residence, on Stephen's Green. The parties having assembled in a beautifully-decorated drawing-room, proceeded thence to his lordship's study, where the bail-bonds were signed; Mr. O'Connell, in attempting to sign, making the characteristic remark, "This pen was not made for the purpose of writing."—(See [No. 77] of our journal.)

Judge Burton is seated in the library-chair; nearly opposite him is Mr. D. O'Connell; next to him is Mr. John O'Connell; and at the left-hand angle of the table is Mr. Thomas Steele.

The next illustration shows the interior of the Court of Queen's Bench, at Dublin, with the general arrangement of the bench, the bar, and the crowded galleries.

In the adjoining column is represented the exterior of Mr. Daniel O'Connell's residence, in Merrion-square; it has a plain brick front.



INTERIOR OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH COURT, DUBLIN.

The next engraving shows the interior of the Grand Jury Room with the examination of Mr. F. B. Hughes, by the jury. (See No. 78, of our journal.)

We shall, next week, resume our illustrations with a series of portraits, &c.

The proceedings preliminary to the trial of the state traversers continue to excite the most intense interest, and to form the all-engrossing topic of conversation in this country, as well as, indeed, to a considerable degree throughout the empire. Notwithstanding the dry and technical nature of the proceedings hitherto, they are watched with the deepest anxiety, and the Court of Queen's Bench is each day thronged with eager listeners.

In our last publication it was stated that the Attorney-General had announced his intention of sending up fresh bills against four of the parties already indicted. This intention, however, for some unexplained reason, was not carried out. On Saturday, Mr. Whiteside, in the case of the Queen against Duffy, moved that a copy of the indictment, including the witnesses' names, and all the endorsements on the back of the original, should be delivered to his client, Mr. C. G. Duffy, proprietor of the *Nation*.—The Attorney-General opposed the application, which, after a long legal argument, the Court decided not to grant.—Mr. McDonough, Queen's Counsel, then applied, in the case of the Queen against the Rev. P. J. Tyrrell, that a copy of the caption of the indictment should be delivered to his client's attorney, or that his copy of the indictment should be completed by the addition of the caption to it. (The caption is a preamble which is prefixed to the bill of indictment after the latter has been found by the Grand Jury, and it consists of a statement of the "style" and composition of the tribunal in which the bill has been found.)—This motion was in like manner opposed on the part of the Crown, and a lengthened argument ensued, which was resumed on Monday, and which resulted in the refusal of the application. Justice Perrin dissented from his brother justices in the decision.—The court then adjourned.

It is currently reported on the part of the defence that one of the traversers has no fewer than 30,000 witnesses to bring forward; and by way of further procrastinating the proceedings, it is said that ten notices for bills of particulars have been served, one for each traverser respectively, upon which the arguments raised upon the right of each of them will, as a matter of necessity, have to be answered by the counsel for the Crown.

On Tuesday the pleas of Messrs. D. O'Connell, John O'Connell, T. Steele, G. G. Duffy, John Gray, T. M. Ray, Rev. P. J. Tyrrell, Rev. C. T. Tierney, and R. Barret, were handed into the court. The plea of Mr. Daniel O'Connell was read; it was a plea of abatement, on the ground that by the statute of the 56th of George III. the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury who found the bill ought to have been sworn in open court, and were not. Mr. O'Connell pleaded "not guilty" to every point of the indictment, and said that he ought not to be compelled to answer it, and that it ought to be quashed, because the Grand Jury had found a true bill upon the evidence of adverse persons who had not been sworn in open court in accordance with the provisions of the statute already named, being an act to regulate the proceedings of Grand Juries in Ireland. This he further said he was ready to verify, and therefore prayed the judgment of the Court on the same indictment.

The Attorney-General immediately rose, and called upon the Court to allow him until the next morning to look into his plea more fully.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Ford, (Mr. O'Connell's attorney) if a similar plea had been entered on behalf of the other traversers.—Mr. Ford: Yes, my Lord similar plea has been tendered on behalf of each.



MR. O'CONNELL'S RESIDENCE, MERRION SQUARE, DUBLIN.

Mr. Henn, Queen's Counsel, begged to remind their Lordships that the time of pleading would have elapsed that night, and consequently before to-morrow, and submitted, that if the Court determined that the delay should be granted to the Attorney-General, their pleas should be entered on that day.—The Attorney-General repeated the circumstances were quite at the discretion of the Court, and whether or not the matter should be discussed to-morrow.—Mr. Whiteside, Queen's Counsel (for traversers), made some objections; and was followed by Mr. Henn, who said that any cause of delay arising would be from the Attorney-General's conceiving it to be necessary to serve a notice of motion.—The Lord Chief Justice: I do not anticipate any objection on either side; but as a member of this Court, I do say that 4 o'clock is not a proper time to enter into this matter.—Their Lordships then rose, and the Court adjourned to to-morrow. The course taken by the counsel for the defence appeared to take the law officers of the Crown by surprise, as it seemed to be generally understood that there would be an application for an extension of time to plead.

WEDNESDAY.—The deepest interest was exhibited to-day about the courts during the discussion of a motion of the Attorney-General, that the pleas tendered yesterday by the traversers should not be received, as they were not within the prescribed time. This motion has been refused, but it does not affect the main question respecting the validity of the pleas.

The Attorney-General afterwards rose and tendered, on behalf of the Crown, a demurrer to the plea. This was resisted by Mr. Moore, as being unprecedented.

The Court agreed with Mr. Moore, and declared that the usual practice should be observed.

The result is, that a notice will be served this evening, and the demurrer argued on Saturday next.

The effect of these proceedings is, that the trials cannot possibly come on the next after sittings. And if the plea should be allowed, the indictment will be quashed for the present time.

If the Court decide in favour of the demurrer of the Crown, the judgment will be the technical one of *respondens oster*, and the traversers will then either plead in bar or demur to the indictment.

THURSDAY.—Although no movement of any interest in the pending trials is expected before Monday, still the subject engrosses so much of the public attention, that the Courts continue to be thronged with spectators.

WILL OF THOMAS DU BUISSON.—This merchant, who lately died suddenly at Newcastle, has by his will, on half a sheet of note-paper, in his own hand-writing, disposed of the large sum of £111,000 among his wife and children, in the following manner—viz., to his wife £31,000, to his daughter Elizabeth £25,000, to his daughter Lucy £25,000, and to his son James the whole of his business, and £30,000, recommending him to employ "great care, strict attention, absolute industry, and economy, towards improving it. The probate bears a stamp of £1800.

GREAT FOOT-RACE.—A foot-race between Robert Fuller, who has for years borne the title of the champion pedestrian, and George Bradshaw, of Hammer-smith, for £50 aside, came off on Monday at Bedford, in the presence of an assemblage of from three to four thousand persons. The distance contested was 25 miles, and after an arduous struggle the race was won by Bradshaw.

EXTRAORDINARY REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—A few days since a cabman, named Jones (who is called Black Bob), came into possession of nearly £30,000. The property has been in dispute for nearly twenty years. The party, who is the oldest cabman in London, is in his 83d year.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.

The Duchess de Nemours, who is first cousin of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, being the daughter of the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the brother of the reigning Duke, was married to the Duke de Nemours, the eldest surviving son of the King of the French, in April, 1840.

Saturday, about half-past one, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at Woolwich, on a visit to her Majesty. The royal party were received, on landing from the Archimedes, by Gen. Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., &c., commandant of the garrison, Sir Francis Collier, C.B., captain-superintendent of the dock yard, and numerous officers of the garrison. A royal salute was fired, and a guard of honour of the Royal Artillery and Marines was also on duty. Their Royal Highnesses soon afterwards entered one of the Royal carriages, drawn by four horses, and left for town, followed in two other carriages and four by several persons of rank, who had gone to conduct them to town, and the suite of his Royal Highness in a fourth carriage, drawn by two horses.

The Royal party left Paris on Thursday morning by railway for Dunkirk, from which place they embarked on board the Archimedes at two o'clock yesterday morning, making the passage to Woolwich within twelve hours. Their Royal Highnesses will remain ten days at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert.

Two of the royal travelling carriages and four, with outriders and attendants, were commanded to be in waiting at the Slough station to convey her Majesty's illustrious guests thence to the Castle; it having been arranged for their Royal Highnesses to proceed from Paddington to that station in the state carriage, and by a special train of the Great Western Railway Company. At a few minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon the royal carriages, from Slough, entered the quadrangle by George the Fourth's gateway, between the York and Lancaster towers, and proceeded to the Queen's entrance. In the first carriage were their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, la Comtesse d'Oraison, dame de la cour to her Royal Highness, and Lord Byron, lord in waiting to her Majesty. In the second carriage were M. le General Colbert and M. le Capitaine de Reille, in attendance upon the Duke de Nemours, and Colonel Wyld, equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Upon alighting at the Queen's entrance, their Royal Highnesses were received by Colonel Berkeley Drummond, groom in waiting to her Majesty, Colonel Buckley, equerry in waiting, and the Hon. C. A. Murray, the master of her Majesty's household, by whom they were conducted through the vestibule up the grand staircase, in the centre of which the Duke and Duchess were met by her Majesty (who was attended by the Countess of Mount Edgcombe, the Hon. Amelia Murray, and the Hon. Harriet Lister) and the Prince Consort. Her Majesty received her royal and illustrious guests in the most warm and affectionate manner, affectionately kissing her royal highness, and proceeding with her, hand-in-hand, to the grand drawing-room, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and the Prince Consort, and followed by the royal attendants.

At the banquet, which was served at eight o'clock in the evening, in the grand dining room, the following royal and distinguished persons were present:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg, Lady Charlotte Dundas, la Comtesse d'Oraison, the Countess of Mount Edgcombe, the Hon. Amelia Murray, the Hon. Harriet Lister, Lord Byron, M. le General Colbert, M. le Capitaine de Reille, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Colonel Edward Buckley, Colonel Wyld, Dr. Prætorius, and the Hon. C. A. Murray.

On Monday, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the whole of their suite, left the Castle in two of the royal carriages and four, and proceeded to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Clewer-green, where divine service was performed at eleven o'clock, by the Rev. J. F. Wilkinson. Their Royal Highnesses returned to luncheon with the Queen and the Prince.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and suite, left the Castle at half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday, and travelled to town from the Slough station by the Great Western Railway. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the Paddington terminus at fifteen minutes past ten o'clock. The Duke and Duchess, attended by the Countess d'Oraison, immediately entered one of the Queen's carriages, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace shortly before eleven o'clock. At one o'clock the Duke de Nemours held a levee for the reception of the diplomatic corps at Buckingham Palace. His Excellency the French Ambassador, and the Countess de St. Aulaire, arrived at the Palace shortly before one o'clock. The secretaries and attachés of the embassy, consisting of Count de Chabot, Count de Noailles, Baron de Talleyrand, and M. Rabaudy, also attended.

In the afternoon, shortly before three o'clock, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours proceeded from Buckingham Palace to Gloucester House, and paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Duke and Duchess de Nemours in the afternoon.

We can state upon authority, that their Royal Highnesses will prolong their visit to this country beyond the period originally contemplated. Their Royal Highnesses will remain as guests at Windsor Castle until either the 25th or 27th inst., and then go to Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

Wednesday morning, soon after nine o'clock, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, accompanied by the Countess d'Oraison and Captain de Reille, honoured the establishment of Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt with a visit.

At 20 minutes past 12 o'clock their Royal Highnesses left town for Windsor Castle. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours and the Countess d'Oraison took their departure from Buckingham Palace in one of the royal carriages for the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway. Le General Colbert, le Capitaine de Reille, and the Hon. C. A. Murray followed in another of the Queen's carriages. The illustrious party took their departure for the Slough station.



PORTRAITS OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.

Some of the foreign ministers and a number of the nobility and gentry called yesterday at Buckingham Palace to pay their respects to the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and entered their names in their Royal Highnesses' visiting book; among them were the Swedish Minister and Countess de Bjornstjerna, Baron Oscar de Bjornstjerna, the Russian Minister, the Danish Minister and Countess Revent-

low, the Hanoverian Minister, the Saxon Minister Baron de Thile, Secretary to the Prussian Legation; le General Count Woronzow, Baron Keller, M. Ramein, préfet de la Haute Maine; the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Westmeath, Earl and Countess of Ripon, Earl and Countess of Tankerville, Lord Wharfedale, Lord and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, and Lady Rodd.



MEET OF THE ROYAL HUNT.

THE MEET OF THE ROYAL HOUNDS.

The commencement of the season with the Royal Hunt is always an item of some importance in the sporting events of the metropolis.

Country sportsmen are too apt to treat all "Cockney" sporting as a farce; and fox-hunters to sneer at "calf-hunting"—as they stigmatise stag-hunting. But although we must acknowledge that in the excitement and science of "the find," fox-hunting has a very decided advantage, the nature of the country in the neighbourhood of London is such as almost to preclude the possibility of fox-hounds having a

very good run, or at all events renders it a matter of such uncertainty as to make it hardly worth the risk of meeting them.

How often have we loitered away the live-long day by the cover side, with Jolliffe, or the Surrey, or the Old Berkeley, and returned home with a fresh horse, and venting anathemas on fox-hunting near town. And how much oftener have we run round and round in an endless ring, from cover to cover, until our patience, and our horse-flesh, were alike exhausted. No, near London there is no sport equal to stag-hunting, undisturbed as it is by the vicinity of a busy population; and affording, as it does, to the Londoner—a man of few opportunities—a certain run; instead of the prospect of shivering through

his "day," in wet leathers, by the side of Banstead Park, or Coombe Wood.

The Royal Hunt is, moreover, a truly royal establishment, well worthy of its name; and, for its fields, there are but few, if any, hunts to equal, none to beat, them. Be it remembered, that the country around town is very closely enclosed, and the pack tremendous; and it will be seen, that it takes a good place. Let him who doubts, try!

Hounds, horses, and deer, are all in good condition, and a first-rate season may be confidently looked forward to, by the members of the Royal Hunt.

stablishment, well few, if any, hunts that the country with staghounds od man to be in a ion, and a first-rate he members of the "A STAGGER."



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 13th Nov. 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur—Everything in this capital speaks of the approach of winter, and it is easily to be foreseen that furs are likely to play a grand rôle this season in the shape of trimmings for robes, pelisses, mantles, pelerines, &c. The Siberian marten, the sable, the blue fox, the Swiss fox, the swansdown, and ermine, are the elegancies chiefly selected, and which nothing else can replace. The way in which these are most usually to be found worn will vary very much; but I will endeavour to guide you by describing one of the most graceful pardessus which the season has yet called forth. It is a mantle from the atelier of one of our most fashionable artistes, made in lilac satin, rounded on each side of the front, and trimmed completely round its whole circumference by a broad band of fur. The hind part is plain at the top, and the front slightly gathered at the epaulettes, which is covered by three large silk buttons. A band of fur, similar to that which borders the mantle, is fastened under the third button, and descends to the bottom of the mantle, covering the opening of the arms. Five buttons are placed upon this band; a small fur collar is closed by two broad velvet ribands, and terminated by a fringe. This model may be varied by substituting instead of fur bands velvet ones, in assorted shades, which are equally distinguished and graceful in appearance.

Two or three other things I have seen have much the same character. I shall, however, cite a mantelet in violet velvet, long and rounded behind, and in the form of a shawl in front, and trimmed completely round it by a wide band of marten fur, and also a very graceful ball wrapper in white cashmere, lined with blue plush and bordered with swansdown, having a capucin and sleeves.

The head-dresses that are now worn have nothing very remarkable about them at the present day; some, however, that I have seen, merit a slight notice for the pretty taste displayed in them: for instance, a white satin hat, trimmed under the passe with three rows of satin pleats, the shape being with a pleat of somewhat smaller dimensions, and having the left side ornamented with a bouquet of wild roses. I have also seen the same hat trimmed with two white plumes, and ornamented with little roses in the inside. Another hat, which rather pleased me, was in green African velvet, of a moderate size, trimmed on the right side with two bunches of satin riband of the same colour, and with two similar rouleaux of satin laid upon the front, and serving the purpose of fixing upon the left side a branch of the Indian cress. The whole of these head-dresses were beautifully executed, and gave an air of grace and lightness truly delightful.

The changes in the forms of hats are as yet so perfectly insignificant, that really it would be lost time to describe them, the only real difference being rather in the stuffs composing them, and in the disposition of the ornaments, than in the shape of the hats themselves. Should, however, anything appear new or worthy of further notice, you may depend on its not being forgotten by

HENRIETTE DE B.

LITERATURE.

Sir Cosmo Digby: a Tale of the Monmouthshire Riots. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN, author of "The History of the Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece," &c. Bentley.

In works of fiction, or those founded on fact, which are intended to interest the reader of romances to a greater degree than they might be affected by what they term dry history, too much care cannot be taken by the author in choice of his subject. With the heroes of very remote antiquity, we feel but a very imperfect sympathy—therefore, they seldom succeed in strongly awakening our feelings in their behalf. On the other hand, "too much familiarity breeds contempt," and it proves very hard work for the author to persuade his readers that they are perusing a novel, tale, or romance, the leading features of which they have lately seen in the newspapers. Byron once stated that the life and death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald presented a noble subject for a tragedy, but added, *that their story was too near our own time!* This fault, or disqualification, which requires the genius of a Scott to contend against, is the outsetting error of the author before us. Besides, he does not interest us in the story or fate of any single one of the rioters (perhaps we may in a slight degree except Redpath)—they are not the *personæ* of his drama, but are merely introduced towards its denouement as an episodic pageant. Another fault is the title of the work, "Sir Cosmo Digby," who is a repulsive, cold personage—seldom met with throughout the narrative, and then not much influencing the progress of it; for, although the hero of the tale (Denzil), while yet a mere youth, unaccountably becomes his *protégé* and son-in-law elect on certain conditions, these last are at length performed to his satisfaction more by accident than any obedience to his lectures on the virtues of avarice and misanthropy, which are not overrelished by either the hero or the heroine, Sir Cosmo's only child, Isabella, a young lady, who, to personal beauty, adds the rare accomplishment of (not having an opinion of her own, for every woman has that) reasoning soundly on most matters, and loving rather Platonically than most ladies of romance generally do. Her father, the baronet, lives like Lord Latimer, in "splendid misery," and if the author himself were attached to him, he could not better have shewn his love than by keeping him as long as he has done out of sight.

As to the story of the piece, it is intricate but ingeniously involved, and also naturally enough evolved. Like "Tom Jones," our hero first appears as a mysterious foundling—grows up like Tom for awhile in his country locality (which is the village of Albert, in Wales), under the kind care of his murdered father's domestic, one Pierre Ponce, a Frenchman, who is the merryman of the piece, and then with him, as with another Strap, sets out for London, there to seek his fortune, and live *ad interim* upon some wealth that had been entrusted to the care and honesty of those who took him in and nurtured him as a baby.

Amongst the scenes to which he is introduced in town, is a Doctor Winter's madhouse; where he comes in contact, not with a patient, but the husband of a patient, who is a wife bereaved of her senses at all times by the sight of her lord. He, nevertheless, loves her so that he cannot forego the pleasure of gazing secretly upon her once a week. This man (Trevor) interests our hero, and subsequently becomes intimate with him; obtaining that kind of power over him which may be deemed fatality. Passing over some by-scenes and characters of no interest or great variety, we will come to the close, when, after the return of Denzil from a short visit to his lady-love, he calls upon his old friend Trevor, and finds him dying. In administering some kindness to the old man, he discovers a miniature which he had constantly worn round the neck, and then the whole truth

comes out: Denzil is the illegitimate son of Trevor's wife, whose paramour he shot. Some mutual abhorrence here takes place for awhile; but at last the old man dies, leaving Denzil heir to a large property, after which he obtains the hand of Isabella, and all ends happily.

But where are the rioters all this time? Where are the accounts of the attack on Newport? We should have known nothing about them, but that Mr. Denzil having gone down to Castle Mawr with the intention of visiting his intended, finds that she is gone on a visit to an aunt's, some miles off; whereupon he and his *fidus achates*, Pierre Ponce, set out on foot to follow her. On his road, he falls in with the rioters—passes some days and nights in their custody, during which time, he witnesses some extraordinary and fearful scenes. He is subsequently instrumental in defeating their attack upon the abbey, where the Lady Isabella is on a visit, and the novel hastens speedily to its expected termination.

Our limits preclude us from giving more than a mere *esquisse* of the design of this tale, which is generally written with a vast deal of poetry and sentiment. There is not much originality of character or situation, but their expression and description are of the highest order, just and beautiful. Humour is not the author's forte—witness the scene of Bedlam broke loose (in the third volume), which is extremely puerile, and does not provoke a smile. But, at the same time, there is a great deal of graphic truth in the style; and the manner in which various disputants support their arguments is so very impartial, that it is in vain to seek to know upon which side the author leans himself. The sermon, however, of the field preacher, Ap Hoel, to the Chartists, strongly inclines us to think that so much fervour and zeal could not be counterfeitedly put into his mouth. But we will not meddle with the author's politics; we will let him speak for himself in a few quotations from his elegantly written work.

DESCRIPTION OF A WELSH GRAVE-YARD.

The spot selected for the grave of Colonel Mildmay, was a small level patch of green sward lying on the left hand as you enter the church porch. A few trees of gigantic dimensions threw forth its funeral branches over it, and so complete was the shelter which their dense foliage afforded, that you might sit there snug and dry under a hard rain of several hours. On all sides, to a considerable distance, stretched rows of graves and tombstones, extremely varied in age, form, and dimensions. Generally, throughout Wales, a reverence for the dead is among the most prominent feelings of the people; and this sentiment develops itself in symbolical practices, sometimes of the most touching beauty. Lilies, for example, and other flowers of unmixt and delicate hues, are planted over the graves of virgins, to signify the unsullied purity of the forms beneath; while to express the Christian's hope of immortal and unchangeable existence, the narrow house is overshadowed by ever-verdant laurel or juniper, or the tree of life. At the festival of the resurrection, the hands of filial or paternal love are busy about the mounds of the departed, whitewashing or painting the head and foot stones, renewing the embankment of turf, or adding fresh varieties to the rich odoriferous flowers, which distil at night their fragrant dews upon the ashes of the dead. Few scenes, therefore, during spring and summer, are more beautiful than a Welsh churchyard. Shaded by every variety of tree known in the principality, but chiefly by the favourite yew, between rows of which the classical cypress sometimes rears its dusky obelisk, it resembles externally, one of the sacred groves of antiquity, while it has within it a beauty unknown to them in those numerous records of faith and hope, which friend has erected over friend, and which religion sanctifies with all its holiest and most powerful influences. In the seclusion of those delicious groves, most persons experience a hushed tranquillity of mind indescribably sweet. The ardour of the sun's rays is excluded by a dense canopy of foliage, or tempered by those airs which seem to reside in the covert of woods; though here and there, perhaps, small patterns of sunshine chequer the ground, or glow upon the grey and yellow lichens adorning the tombs which have survived the families that once kept them in repair.

The following contains some wholesome truths:—

There is no nation on earth so little vain of their superiority as the English. They have achieved more than any other people; they have carried literature and the sciences to the highest perfection known to the modern world; they have created for themselves the noblest capital city anywhere existing; and yet not only do the majority of persons in this country appear unconscious of the fact; but generally, where it happens to be brought under their notice, endeavour to disparage their own works and turn them into ridicule. The Frenchman is proud of Paris, the Italian of Rome, the Spaniard of Madrid, and even the Turk experiences a glow of enthusiasm while pronouncing the name of Stamboul. But few Englishmen consider it in good taste to be pleased with London. It is in their estimation but a huge assemblage of brick and mortar, of shops and warehouses, of police offices and courts of law. This prejudice is more especially observable among certain provincials, who, because condemned to support existence amid the dreary outposts of civilization, endeavour to conceal their envy by libelling the greatest and most glorious rival of ancient Rome.

The death scene of Redpath is particularly solemn and affecting:—

As he was speaking, all his followers had drawn round him in a semi-circle. "Ah! my brave fellows," he cried, "you are all here, I see."

"No, not all," answered Griffiths; "some few lie in the streets of Newport. The rest missed us in the break-up; but they are true, I warrant them, and will fight, look you, on some other day."

"Well, let me shake hands with every one of you," cried he; "it will be for the last time; and do you tell your comrades, when you return to the hills, that I shook hands with them all by proxy, and that I would have you live like brothers, and conquer when the day comes, or die like men. There is no war, remember, so holy as a war against tyranny. Where is Ap Hoel?"

"Here," answered the preacher. "Don't you see me, Redpath?"

"No," said he, "I can scarcely see anything. Give me your hand, Ap Hoel. We have prayed by each other's side and fought together. Pray with me now. I have endeavoured to live like a Christian, and I would die like one; though the world, perhaps, will be slow to believe it. But that will now be of little consequence, provided that I have not deceived myself, or that my earnestness and sincerity be taken for virtue."

Ap Hoel then knelt upon the rock, and all present knelt beside him, while he offered up most fervent and eloquent prayers on behalf of his dying friend. In the midst of his devotions, a quick, convulsive shudder, shook the frame of Redpath. He gazed about him wildly for an instant, then closed his eyes, and his spirit had passed away.

The prayer was cut short, and for some time all present remained silent. Ap Hoel, at length rising from his knees, said, "Let us commit our dear brother to the dust."

Then, immediately, two or three of his followers, who had been armed with mandrills, commenced the digging of the grave: Denzil, Pierre Ponce, the preacher, and Griffiths, with the other Chartists, standing about them in a ring, while they worked. As the men took it, however, by turns, it was not long before the pit was judged to be of sufficient depth. Night, however, had already come on; and at last, by the light of pine-tree branches, which they tore from the trees, and kindled with the lucifers they carried about them, they completed the excavation. They then took the body, and lowered it gently into the grave; and, while Ap Hoel pronounced the words, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," began casting in the earth.

The preacher then gave out, verse by verse, a hymn, which all joined in singing; and the requiem of the Chartist swelled loud and melancholy on the night breeze, rising as sweetly up to heaven, as if it had proceeded from the mouths of some cathedral choir, and been accompanied by the music of costliest instruments. The instruments here put into requisition were of God's workmanship, and the words they uttered burst full from the heart; while tears of real sorrow stood unbidden on every manly cheek. They then filled up the grave, raised a mound over it, and placed two rude stones, one at the head, the other at the foot. Denzil and his friend watched eagerly the whole of the proceeding.

The scene, in all its features, was singularly impressive. Towards the north rose a precipice, consisting of vast blocks of granite, piled upon each other, to the height of one hundred and fifty feet, and covered, here and there, on their face, by mosses and lichens. A fringe of tall pine-trees bordered the cliff above; and, in front of it, a small platform, the bottom, possibly, of an ancient quarry, bare of trees, though now covered with earth, extended to some distance in the wood. Around, on all sides, upon its margin, arose a circle of vast primeval oaks, which, in summer, when the sun was at the hottest, always secured to the spot a cool, refreshing shade; yet the grass which covered it was soft and fine, though now partly concealed by heaps of withered leaves. Here, by moonlight, the hares congregated, leaping to and fro, and bounding with their young ones; and here, also, according to the belief of the country, the goblins and fairies celebrate their midnight revels. Miles of forest stretch away on all sides; so that a spring, which gushes forth in front of it, has time to gather, before it issues from the wood, the aid of so many small tributaries, that it is become a rivulet, by following the course of which, therefore, the curious traveller would find himself directed to the Chartist's grave.

During the summers which have elapsed since the events we have recorded, the grassy mound which covers the remains of Redpath, has been constantly strewn with flowers, though by whose hands no one can tell. A small pathway, however, has been worn to the spot; and it is possible that, at some future day, a durable monument may point out the narrow house of Oliver Redpath.

With these extracts we conclude our notice of what, with its few faults, is a most interesting tale.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's oratorio of "Deborah" was chosen for the commencement of the winter series of this society's splendid concerts on Wednesday evening at Exeter-hall, which was crowded on the occasion with the *élite* of all professional and amateur musicals in the metropolis, with a plentiful sprinkling of well-known provincials too. The performance was a truly splendid one; interesting, in the first place, as the revival of Handel's favourite oratorio, which, for the first time for many years, was given as a whole, and in the next, indicating, by the manner of its production and reception, the giant strides that genuine musical taste is making in this country, maugre the illiberal and ignorant assertions of our flimsy neighbours the Parisian critics (?) The tone which pervades this beautiful work is that of the highest

devotional grandeur. No man ever so well understood the architecture of music (if we may be allowed the phrase) as Handel. In his structures there is no levity, no extraneous ornament—all is solemn and sedate, suiting the awful grandeur of man's "communion with the skies." By nature the Milton of music, no doubt he often read and mused upon the following lines of that immortal:—

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high-embowed roof
With antique pillars massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight
Casting a dim religious light;
There let the pealing organ blow,
To the full-voiced choir below,
A service high, and anthems clear,
As may with sweetness through mine ear
Dissolve me into ecstasies,
And bring all Heaven before mine eyes.

As in his "Samson," his finely poetical idea was to contrast the great Jehovah with the idol Dagon (witness the chorus of "Fixed in his everlasting seat"), so in this oratorio, a similar beauty is effected by opposing the true worship of the Israelites to the idolatry of Baal. Although several beautiful extracts from this inspired work have been heard frequently, such as "How lovely is the blooming fair," and "Tears such as tender fathers shed," yet they derived new beauty from being heard in their appropriate places, and were most exquisitely sung by Miss Dolby and Mr. Phillips. Miss Rainforth, as Deborah, sang with good taste, but with a little indecision of voice; and Miss Cubitt sang "Now sweetly smiling peace," most admirably, and was deservedly encored. Giubilei was effective with his round manly style in *Sisera*, but the *Barak* of Miss Dolby is beyond all praise. This young lady has raised herself, by this performance, a hundred fold in our previous high esteem, and Phillips was never happier than in the part of the father Abinoam. The choruses, as usual, were most splendidly trained, and produced even some awfully grand effects. The band, led by Mr. Perry, would have satisfied the fastidious composer himself, and the *ensemble* was one of the greatest musical treats we ever experienced. We shall give a further notice, with more detail, of this wonderful and beautiful production on its repetition.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES TO A WEEPING WILLOW!

Love sometimes leads astray to misery.—SHELLEY'S "Julian and Maddalo."

Oh! willow tree! sad willow tree!
Weeping o'er that dark cold water,—
Tell me what thy grief may be:—
Is it for the hapless daughter,
Of our hamlet's home, that fled
To dwell amongst the silent dead,
Before Time's withering hand had sought her?

Oh! willow tree! sad willow tree!
Are thy green dishevelled tresses
All the mourners that there be?
Is there no fond hand that dresses,
In the churchyard's nook, with flow'rs
Her nameless grave, at evening hours,
And still, tho' lost, her mem'ry blesses?

Yes, willow tree! sad willow tree!
Thou'rt companioned in thy mourning,—
Yonder pallid vision see!
From his sorrow's task returning!
'Tis the wasted form of him
Who often saw her eyes, now dim
In death, with joy and beauty burning!

Oh! willow tree! sad willow tree!
What could cloud thy sunny beaming?—
Words of groundless jealousy,
From him, on whom her heart was dreaming,
Made her seek a sinful grave
In the cold bosom of the wave,—
What bitter fruit of Love's betemming!

Oh! willow tree! sad willow tree!
She was Truth's and Virtue's daughter,—
Though disgrac'd in death she be,
There never lay beneath the water,
A purer pearl than was the mind
Within her lovely form enshrined,
Not Death, but angels should have caught her

And willow tree!—kind willow tree!
Borne her on their wings to heaven,
Before she fell from purity
Or had a sin to be forgiven!
She were then in Paradise
As bright a seraph of the skies
As e'er of old from thence was driven!

W.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"Ah, Fan, poor bitch! you little think what sort of shooting your master's about just now."—THE RIVALS.

Excitement is the order of the day, from the *quid nuncs* of Westminster Hall to the *quod nuncs* of Tattersall's. You hear of nothing but the two recent cases of Tartar catching, viz., the capture of Dan O'Connell and Lord George Bentinck. Leaving the editor to assume his wig of wisdom to deal with the former, we don the cap and bells and turn to the latter. In our last number the fact was stated, that a set of gentlemen with their dander up had set upon certain cavaliers of the sporting world, because of their cavalier treatment, and that the *lex talionis* was in full grind. We come now to report progress: to this intent we must be retrospective. When the legs began to be the kickers they were ungrateful enough not to appreciate the condescension and to wince themselves. Having recourse to discretion, they employed agents to report the business done in the subscription-room at Doncaster, and those by whom the bargains were transacted. In short, as my lord was booking a bet with Gully or Crockford, a snob from Chancery-lane was booking it with his notes and comments. Thus provided, he gave in a list of such right honourable and honourable betters as he caught in *flagrante*, and forthwith they were dealt with according to law. Foremost of these was the owner of Cotherstone, and as the rumour runs, Mr. Bowes has to stand the first blow. As it requires an intimacy with logarithms, to put before the reader any idea of the amount sought to be recovered by the actions already commenced, we are not competent to the task; but we are bound to announce that if, as it is contended, the parish in which the money lost be entitled to a third of the penalties, henceforth every pauper in Doncaster may reckon upon his three courses and dessert for the remainder of his natural life. It has been intimated, for instance, to Mr. Hill (Harry Hill as they familiarly denominate him) that his instalment shall be one hundred thousand pounds or thereabouts, and if he have a spice of the spirit of Augustus Tomlinson in his composition, he will consider himself highly honoured. But lest it be supposed, because the vein in which the history is told partakes somewhat of levity, that the matter is of a similar quality, we beg to assure the reader it is far from a joke. The opinion of the most eminent advocate in London has been taken as to the possibility of the actions being successfully defended; and he has stated that it is out of the question. Our belief is, that where clear proof can be shown of the winning—as, for example, by the parties who made the payment—the law, in its present state, makes the penalty inevitable. This, while, on the present occasion, it will, most probably, defeat the recovery of the enormous sums sued for, will annihilate the trade of betting on the turf. The hapless leg is devoted by gods and men. When the Jockey Club declared off, as a tribunal for the settlement of claims of honour, the mighty deserted him; and, when he took to the lawyers (as matter of courtesy, we suppose, they are to be classed with man), he perpetrated a moral (or, rather an immoral) suicide. But, is he the only victim? By the mass, no! The mob of gentlemen who live at ease—with more money than wit—your great amateur speculators, who caused your little professional theorists to be kicked because they had less money than wit, what comes of them? Like Bob Acres' bitch, they little thought what sort of shooting was on the tapis. Thus stands this very pretty quarrel—and as well to show that betting is still in esse

as to wind up our weekly account according to custom, we subjoin the current average of the odds done at Tattersall's:—

6 to 1 agst Scott's lot; 18 to 1 Fort's lot; 8 to 1 Rattan; 8 to 1 the Ugly Buck; 20 to 1 Loadstone; 20 to 1 Orlando; 33 to 1 Leander; 50 to 1 Foigha Ballagh; 50 to 1 Campunero; 50 to 1 Marinella colt; 66 to 1 Vat colt; 2000 to 35 King of the Gipsies; 1000 to 10 Lorimer.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—On Monday the meet was at Iver Heath, and the turn out took place between the Heath and Farnham common. That splendid deer, Snowdrop, was uncarried on this occasion, and went away at his usual fine pace over Gerard's Cross Common, taking the left of Chalfont St. Peter's, and right away to Pollard's Woods, where the hounds turned up a fox, which caused a check for about a quarter of an hour. Up to this time the speed had been tremendous for about nine miles over a stiffish country; when the hounds were got together and laid on the right scent, the field had become very select. They again went away at a snapping pace over a fine country to Latimers, near Rickmansworth, and the deer was taken at a farm close by. This has been a most splendid run; it lasted upwards of two hours and a half, and although there were more than two hundred at the turn-out, there were scarcely twenty at the take, including the noble master of the hunt, Captain Baxley, and Captain Oliver, of the Blues; Captain Bulkeley, and other officers of the Life and Foot Guards; Mr. Chater, Mr. Worley, of Farnham; Mr. Cox, of Uxbridge, &c.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—The noble marquis has addressed the following letter to the members of the Tipperary Hunt:—"Curraghmore, Nov. 8.—Gentlemen,—I have deferred writing to you until some final arrangement as to hunting your country has been made. Mr. Millett has undertaken that office; and I now beg to thank you for the kind attention and support you have shown me during the period I resided amongst you. I think it right to state the cause which induced me to resign. You are aware that in December, 1841, my hounds were poisoned; I treated the matter with contempt. In January, 1843, they were again poisoned; I discovered the offender, and forgave him; but I stated publicly, if a similar outrage was again committed, I should give up hunting the country. In 1843, my stables were burnt; and, but for the prompt conduct of my servants, the whole establishment would have been consumed. From the threatening notices I had received, and from the sworn evidence of persons on the spot when the fire commenced, the magistrates came to the conclusion that the burning was malicious. I immediately determined to leave Tipperary, feeling that such a system of annoyance more than counterbalanced the pleasures of fox-hunting, for which alone I proposed to reside at Lakefield. I have the honour to be your obedient servant, WATERFORD."

YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the annual meeting of this association was held at the George Hotel, in Huddersfield. Chess playing commenced at ten o'clock, and the attendance of the players was so great as to occupy three of the rooms in the second story of the hotel. The following players honoured the present anniversary:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, who, on this occasion, had done the association the honour of presiding; Mr. Francis and two Messrs. Hoffmeister, from Hull; Messrs. Newham, Neuberger, Dodson, and Smith, from Nottingham; Mr. Maw, from Crowle, in Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Blow, Goodmanham; Messrs. Rhodes, Cadman, Brown, France, and Richardson, from Leeds; Mr. Ainley, Bingley; Rev. R. Garvey, and Messrs. W. Robinson, E. Shepherd, A. Shepherd, Walker, and Wilson, from Wakefield; Messrs. F. W. Cronhelm, E. Cronhelm, Forbes, Brierley, Hervey, Allen, and Boyd, from the Halifax club; Mr. Marsden, treasurer of the Huddersfield Chess Club; Mr. Parratt, secretary (to whose vigorous exertions much of the *éclat* of the anniversary was owing); and J. C. Fenton, Esq., the Rev. J. R. Oldham, Captain Stanton, and Messrs. Brierley, Mann, Kliner, Dewhurst, J. Brook, Barker, J. Clay, W. H. Kaye, C. S. Floyd, W. Stables, Pritchebt, Freeman, Eddison, C. Atkinson, J. Swift, Welsh, Boscovitz, Clough, Horn, Starkey, T. P. Crosland, T. Battye, Geo. Kinear, and J. Armitage.

At one a lunch was provided, at which the combatants in the mimic tournament refreshed themselves for further fights; and playing was then resumed, and maintained until dark. The more eager players, however, maintained their play by candlelight, until dinner was actually upon the table.

At five o'clock the company sat down to a dinner which combined every delicacy of the season. The Earl of Mexborough occupied the chair, supported on the right by the Rev. J. R. Oldham, and on the left by the Rev. R. Garvey. Mr. Francis occupied the vice-chair. The cloth having been drawn, and a dessert placed upon the table, the noble Chairman proposed "The Queen," observing that, as chess players, they all knew that without a queen they could do nothing. Given with three times three, and one cheer more. The Chairman next gave "The Queen Dowager." She had long played a good game, he said, and he trusted it would be many years she was check-mated. The third toast was "Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

Mr. Francis then rose, and in a speech of considerable point, observed:—"There could not be a higher compliment paid to the game of chess than that it should be proved able to draw together such a multitude of persons of such various tastes, and habits, and feelings. Amongst the fifty gentlemen then assembled there was a great variety of occupations and professions as could be met with even at any political assembly. This surely proved that there was something in chess not to be found in an everyday recreation. There had long been a considerable number of chess clubs in England, and they had of late increased almost as rapidly as works on chess, which he should say had been doubled within the last five years. But there was one thing still wanted, viz., a rallying point at which all chess clubs might meet, and where all amateurs might join together in the practice of their favourite amusement. In this respect the Yorkshire Chess Association had set a most noble, and he trusted it would also prove a useful example (applause); and called, he thought, for their warmest thanks, and was the cause and excuse (it excuse were needed) for the toast he had to propose, which was "Prosperity to the Yorkshire Chess Association" (Applause.) Mr. Francis concluded by relating a circumstance which he had just heard in reference to the *Palamede*, which showed that chess was a subject of daily increasing importance. It was well known that scientific journals in Paris were not called upon to contribute to the national resources; or, in words better understood by John Bull, they were not taxed. The editor of the *Palamede*, however, had had notice that he would in future be called upon to pay for his journal, because it was not a scientific journal. He did not wish to decry M. St. Amand, who had certainly not been particularly civil to him. He must say that M. St. Amand's mode of treating chess was decidedly scientific, and he hoped he would obtain a verdict to that effect in the courts of Paris, where the question, he understood, would soon be tried. (Applause.) With these remarks he begged to propose "The Yorkshire Chess Association, and long-continued prosperity to it."

The toast was drunk with three times three, and one cheer more. Mr. Parratt, secretary of the Huddersfield Club, then rose, and proposed the health of the noble earl who occupied the chair. (Loud applause.) Mr. Parratt then, in an ingenious speech, drew a parallel between mathematics and the game of chess. Chess had precisely the same tendency as mathematics. (Hear.) "What!" some people might ask "a mere game—a toy—so many pieces of wood cut out into different shapes?" He would answer, precisely so; and he would ask in return, "What are the mere lines and angles in mathematics?" (Loud applause.) Both were susceptible of innumerable positions and combinations, and the object of both was to strengthen the faculties of the human mind—to give men just those accomplishments which they would need in after-life—decision, foresight, judgment.

The toast was then given by the Vice-President, and drank with the most hearty enthusiasm, and a tremendous "one cheer more."

The noble Earl, in returning thanks, said he had always been an ardent lover of chess, but unfortunately could never get beyond mediocrity. He began when a boy at school, but was always beaten; he then became a pupil of the greatest man—Mr. Sarrazin—who ever took chess in hand; but whose precepts did not, as they ought to have done, make him a good player. It was pretty well known he could only play a very bad game (no, no); but he had that day had a satisfaction which he should not soon forget. He had been pitted against one of the best players in that room or in England, without knowing it, and had been enabled to play three games against him for a considerable length of time, though of course he lost them all (laughter); but he did think he had paid a little more attention to the second game he should have had a chance of winning. (Renewed laughter and applause.) But as usual he was too volatile to make any great improvement; but if he could, through life, do sufficient to please those around him, and to be useful to them, depend upon it it was everything he wished. (Loud applause.) The sooner they got back to fighting again the better (laughter), and he should therefore conclude with thanking them, and with expressing a hope that the Yorkshire Chess Association would be a model for other counties to follow, and that Chess Associations would make much better players than there now are, though he did not believe that there was any country in which there were so many good players as Great Britain.

The Rev. Mr. Garvey proposed "The health of the strangers who have this day honoured us with their company." His toast would speak for itself, and when he mentioned the name of Mr. Newham, of Nottingham, whom he believed to be the first player not only in that room but out of London, and when he felt that Mr. Newham's followers had tried the strongest of the Wakefield Club, and yet that the club only came off second best, he thought that he ought to speak of Mr. Newham and the strangers he had brought with him, with the highest respect. (Hear and applause.) At the same time he must admit that he knew just so much of chess as only to be able to appreciate Mr. Newham's abilities in chess-playing as he could the satellite of Jupiter, that is, he could only have a faint glimmering view of them from a great distance.

The health of "Mr. Newham and the strangers" was then drunk. Mr. Newham returned thanks, expressing the pleasure he always felt in coming to chess meetings. It gave him great pleasure at these meetings to meet with veteran players, men who like the noble earl and Captain Staunton, had known all the great players of the last century. (Hear.) Mr. Newham concluded by stating, that the Nottingham Chess Club would be proud and happy if any of the Yorkshire players would visit their chess assembly for chess, dancing, and cards (a laugh), on the 7th of December.

Mr. Neuberger, of Nottingham, proposed "The health of the vice-president," in an excellent and pithy speech. Mr. Francis acknowledged the honour in an appropriate manner.

The noble chairman then gave "Mr. Parratt, and the Huddersfield Chess Club;" and, in so doing, said it would be long ere he forgot the hospitality with which he had been received on that occasion. (Applause.) Mr. Parratt acknowledged the honour.

Mr. Cronhelm then proposed "The health of Mr. Staunton, of London, and success to him in his combat with M. St. Amand, of Paris."

It was then, after some discussion, agreed that the next meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association should be held at Leeds, in the month of May, on the first Wednesday.

The president, at the request of the meeting, then sang "Willie brew'd a peck o' maut."

The company then rose, and playing was resumed and continued (with a slight interruption for coffee) to a late hour. Among the games played during the day, the following call for especial notice:—

The Earl of Mexborough's play was worthy of a veteran trained in the campaigns of the great Sarrazin. His lordship won three games, giving the knight, from a strong Wakefield player; and lost three games with Mr. Newham, of Nottingham. Mr. Francis, of Hull, won three games from Mr. Dodson, of Nottingham.

ham, who won six games from other gentlemen. Mr. Francis also won two games from Mr. Cadman, of Leeds; but, in a subsequent contest betwixt these gentlemen, Mr. Cadman was the winner.

Mr. Neuberger, of Nottingham, won one game from Mr. Shepherd, of Wakefield; and their second game was drawn.

Mr. Wyrill won two games from Mr. Cronhelm, and two games from Mr. Francis. In a contest of four games with Mr. Edward Cronhelm, he won one, drew one, and lost two.

GREAT CHESS MATCH FOR £200 BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The *Galignani* contains the following on the subject of this match:—"The death of Labourdonnaix has left the chess throne vacant. Like Alexander, his empire has been divided amongst his lieutenants in France and the best players in England and Germany. Amongst the former is M. Saint Amand, the editor of the chess journal, the *Palamede*, who has, by general consent, taken the place of his master over the chess-players of France. The English have lost Macdonnell, who on some occasions fought with advantage against even Labourdonnaix himself; but they still possess Mr. Lewis and Mr. G. Walker, whose excellent writings have so much contributed to the advancement of this noble game. Another luminary has also of late years shone forth in the United Kingdom, Mr. Staunton, the editor of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," and allowed to be the best player in England. His style is considered to resemble, in a great measure, that of M. Labourdonnaix, from its brilliant and rapid manner. In a trial of strength with M. Saint Amand at London, last spring, he had the advantage, but now, fully relying on his skill, and possessed of the confidence of the English players, he has come over to Paris to again measure his powers with his fortunate victor. The winner of the first eleven games is to be considered the conqueror, and, in addition to the stakes, exceedingly large sums of money have been wagered on the respective champions. This match is to be played in the rooms of the Paris chess club, at the Café de la Régence, and will probably not be brought to a close before the end of December. We shall endeavour to obtain the games as they are played, and insert them in the columns of this journal."

The *Univers* remarks:—"The Government, at great pains and expense, brought from Salonica and Ephesus a magnificent Pagan sarcophagus, and the entire frieze of the Temple of Diana. These relics of Grecian art, so valuable in the illustrations of history, ought to have found grace in the eyes of the conservators of our museums; but they have been suffered to lie for six months rotting at the foot of the colonnade of the Louvre, on the ground which served as the burying-place for the victims of July. Since their arrival in the inhospitable climate of Paris, they have endured more fog and rain than during their long existence in their native soil. When the frost attacks them, nothing will remain but lamentably-degraded fragments of what have cost several hundreds of thousands of off-rances and the lives of seven men, among whom we have to lament the unfortunate painter, Clement Boulanger."

LONDON AND DOVER RAILWAY.—The proprietors of this undertaking held their half-yearly general meeting in the large room at the London terminus, Mr. Joseph Baxendale, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. There was a large attendance of proprietors. The report announced that the viaduct at Folkestone was now completed; that the hotel at the harbour would be opened this month; and that the trains, in a few days more, would commence running to the permanent station.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Lord Prudhoe has given the munificent donation of £300 to the Church Building Society for the diocese of Ripon.

Mr J. T. Scales, solicitor, of Whitehaven, has been appointed by Lord Louth postmaster of Hong Kong, and will depart for China in a few days.

No less than one hundred and seventy-three gentlemen have given notice of their intention to apply, during the present term, to be admitted attorneys to practise in the Court of Queen's Bench; and there are thirty-three notices of applications for re-admission.

A deputation of French artists and men of letters connected with the theatres, having waited on M. Guizot to express their thanks, on account of the satisfactory clause in the treaty between France and Sardinia, extending the protection of copyright to musical and dramatic works, and to entreat that the means of carrying out a measure into effect might be granted, were received by the Minister with the welcome assurance that the protection of French arts and letters in foreign countries should be forwarded by every possible means in the power of Government.

The first section of a series of five, intended as a trial, off Brighton, of Taylor's Floating Breakwater, Shoreham, is nearly completed in Mr. Butler's yards, and, from its very peculiar appearance, is an object of universal curiosity.

Some of the "smart" philosophers across the Atlantic have been applying the daguerreotype and the electrolyte to the purposes of forgery and coinage. The notes of the Cincinnati Bank have been daguerreotypied and engraved with such accuracy that the forged notes and the genuine cannot be distinguished.

The Windsor express says that the office of Woods and Forests are so disgusted with the abrupt and uncourteous manner in which their proposition to drain the town, in conjunction with the Castle, was met by certain persons at the late public meeting on the subject in Windsor, that they have abandoned their proposed plan as regards the drainage of the town.

A few days since a watch and clock maker at Slough, wagered a leg of mutton, and the *et cetera*, that he would take the works of a clock entirely to pieces, put them together again, and set the clock going in less than three hours, blindfolded. The wager was accepted, and won by the watchmaker, who performed his blind task in two hours and a quarter.

A runaway slave, belonging to an American vessel that lay out in the Penarth roads last week, was found secreted on board a Waterford brig in the Butte docks, which he had entered some weeks previous as an able seaman. A strong party of the American ship's crew, having ascertained his place of retreat, entered the brig and forcibly bore off the unfortunate slave.

The news from the Balkan, and Turkey in Europe in general, is very unsatisfactory. The Albanian brigands, to the number of several thousands, continue their outrages in the vicinity of Nissa, which, geographically speaking, belongs to Servia, being situated on one of the tributaries of the Morava, but is politically within the Bulgarian frontier, and forms part of the Pashalic of Widdin. Five more villages have been sacked and partly burnt by these miscreants, who threaten to pay a visit to Nissa itself.

The number of persons who entered and quitted France by Boulogne, in the week ending on Thursday week, was 820, and by Calais 242. The number in the corresponding week last year was—Boulogne 782, Calais 208.

In addition to his appointment of Secretary to the Bible Board, the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Eilon, has received another Crown presentation—namely, the vacant chair of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Edinburgh.

The last Overland Mail has brought a letter from Lieutenant Vincent Eyre, Bengal Artillery, whose narrative of the imprisonment of the Cabul captives excited so much interest in this country; this letter is addressed to the Rev. Dr. Wolff, and dated Meerat, Sept. 18, 1843. Mr. Eyre believes that Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly are still alive, and is anxious to join Dr. Wolff in his expedition to Bokhara.

The Secretary of State has just issued an order to all keepers of prisons to be supplied with the names, ages, when and where tried, sentence, special marks of suggestion by the Judge or Court, trade or profession, &c., of all convicts under sentence of transportation.

The *Carmarthen Journal* anticipates that the conspiracy in South Wales is on the point of breaking up, a great feeling of insecurity prevailing amongst the conspirators themselves, and each man fearing that another may denounce him to the authorities.

Letters from Odessa, dated the 12th ult., speak of a sanguinary action lately fought between the Circassians and the Russians on the banks of the Uruks. The mountaineers made the attack, which they maintained with great courage, but on account of the superiority of the force opposed to them they were obliged to give way. The number of killed and wounded on both sides was considerable.

Of the total force viz, 30,200 soldiers distributed through Ireland, at present not more than 2000 are required for the province of Ulster.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has presented to the governors of the Royal Berkshire Hospital 100 guineas in aid of the funds of that excellent and well-conducted institution.

Parliament was on Tuesday last prorogued, in the usual manner, to the 19th of December.

At the meeting of the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society, last week, the Bishop of Ripon said—"They were all aware that Sir Robert Peel's Bill—the Church Extension Act (of last session)—authorised the appointment of clergymen to places where there are no consecrated buildings, which would have the effect, as it were, of creating a vast number of new parishes throughout the kingdom. To show to what extent the act was likely to operate, he might mention that within the last few months he had had no fewer than 30 applications for the appointment of clergymen to such places, and he had had 14 more such applications since he had left home, so that in all probability within the next six months there would be from 60 to 70 clergymen appointed to districts within his diocese, which would be like making so many new parishes, and therefore there would be increased calls for new churches."

There is evidently a storm ahead in relation to the trying question of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. Many symptoms of a premonitory character have been sufficiently developed to lead to a conviction that the subject will form a prominent topic in the next session of Congress.

At the late meeting of the Linnean Society, N. Brown, Esq., in the chair, Professor Forbes exhibited some specimens of orchidaceous flowers which had been electrotyped, and which had a very pleasing and attractive appearance. This process, however, had not the effect of altering the shape or characteristics of the specimens submitted to it, as they all retain their formation in a remarkably perfect manner.

The nights of the 11th, 12th, and 13th have passed without the singular periodical visitants, the Asteroids of November, being visible. Their appearance in the months of August and November has for some years excited much curious meteorological and astronomical speculation, but the general opinion seems to be that they form the remnants of some former planet, becoming visible only when the earth comes in a certain direction within their orbit.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers has received from a member of the Church of England £1000 for the Free Church, being £500 for the Building Fund and £500 for the Sustentation.—*The Witness*.

The supplies of flour from Canada, landed at Liverpool during the past week, were to the amount of 13,750 barrels.

Several pieces of the brig which went down off Worthing have washed ashore during the last few days. From a portion of the head it appears that her name was the *Theodore*. All hands perished, but none of the bodies or cargo have been washed ashore. She sunk about nine miles at sea.

The Duke of Wellington has appointed Captain Vincent, R.N., to the Captaincy of Sandown Castle.—*Kentish Gazette*.

It is not true, as has been stated on the authority of the *Dover paper*, that Capt. Grove's floating breakwater, moored in Hay Cliff Bay, near that port, sustained damage as regards its moorings, during the late gales.

On Friday Mr. Lumsden was elected Lord Provost of Glasgow, and Mr. Adam Black, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. It is a curious coincidence that the new chief magistrates of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, are all stationers by profession.

The following is the official return of the exports of the precious metals from the port of London, for the week ending Thursday last:—Silver coin to Hong Kong, 20,000 ounces.

Mr. Wordsworth, the Poet Laureate, has arrived at his residence in Westmoreland.

His Majesty the King of Hanover has signified to the Duke of Beaufort that he will give a prize of £50 next season for a vocal composition, by the professional members of the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch and Glee Club, of which his Majesty is a member and a staunch supporter.

A considerable addition to the royal aviary in the Home Park, at Windsor, has just been determined upon, to insure increased convenience for the breeding and rearing of the various descriptions of birds, which are about to be added to the present rare and valuable collection of her Majesty. Wings on either side of the new building, containing in each three divisions for poultry and other birds, will be forthwith commenced by order of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, and at a comparatively small outlay.

In consequence of the large number of notices of private bills to be introduced in the ensuing session of Parliament, an extra *Gazette* was on Tuesday night published, containing nearly 30 pages of closely printed matter, describing this batch of prospective legislation.

La Réforme states, that when the Ministry of which M. Thiers was the head brought forward the plan of fortifying Paris, it was asserted that any projectiles thrown from the detached forts could never reach the city. It is now ascertained that only one-fifth of the capital is beyond the reach of the bomb-shells and bullets of the forts, and chance has willed it that this privileged part is precisely the Palais Royal, the Bank, the Exchange, the Place Vendôme, the Opera, the Chaussee d'Antin, the Faubourg St. Honoré, the Place St. George's, the Tuileries, and the Hotel of the Minister of Finance. With the detached forts, as they are at present disposed by the Ministry, Paris is no longer in Paris, but in the Fort of Pantin, or in the Fort of Bicetre.

The herring-fishery at Calais has been prodigious. Boats have cast their nets at the mouth of the harbour, and hauled them in overcharged with fish. This affluence is attributed to a whale which several boats have seen to the north-east of the port.

A few days ago, whilst all the waiters at one of the restaurateurs on the Boulevards, in Paris, were engaged in attending on customers in the cabinets, which were crowded, some one entered the room where the plate was kept, and took off, without being observed, 105 silver spoons and as many forks, and 12 gravy spoons and soup-ladles.

The *Gazette du Berri* states that a great number of Royalists of noble family paid their respects to Don Carlos and his family at Bourges, on the occasion of his fête-day, the St. Charles. Amongst them was Viscount E. Walsh, who was about to cross the channel to pay his respects to the Duke de Bordeaux.

Not less than 58,201,700 crowns' worth of Saxo-Silesian Railway shares were subscribed for at Leipzig on the 1st and 2nd instant, being four times more capital than was required.

Great saving has been made in the expenses of the Metropolitan Police, in consequence of the clothing and equipment, the supply of which has long been enjoyed by one house, having been thrown open to public competition, and taken by houses upon terms much lower than formerly.

A crowded meeting of the silk weavers and other inhabitants of Bethnall-green was held on Wednesday evening at the British School room, Abbey-street, in that locality, for the purpose of hearing an address from Dr. Sleight on "Protection of Labour by Act of Parliament."

The number of horses in France in 1810 was 2,498,137; in 1825 2,423,702; and in 1840, 2,318,495. Thus, whilst the population has nearly doubled the number of horses remains about the same.

Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, has been dangerously (so it is said) ill of the bilious fever. His health is now improving.

M. Berryer arrived on Wednesday night at Mivart's Hotel from Alton Towers. His stay in town will be limited to three days. To-morrow he will cause a service of commemoration to be performed for his deceased wife at the Roman Catholic Chapel, George-street, Portman-square; this was his object in coming to London. On Saturday he will probably rejoin his Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux, who is now in Sheffield. Amongst the calls at Mivart's on the distinguished Deputy have been Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Stanford, Lord Mahon, &c.

A RELIC OF THE PEGASUS.—The *Journal des Debats* states, that a few days since a bottle was found on the coast of Holland, containing a slip of paper, on which was written "Pegasus steamer, to Fern Islands, night of Wednesday, July, 1843. In great distress: struck upon hidden rocks. On board 55 persons, vessel must go down, and no Grace Darling."

The Rev. Dr. Mill has, it is said, been selected for the President of King's College, London. He was formerly president of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

We understand that, in addition to the names already mentioned, the Rev. James Randall, Rector of Blinfield, and the Rev. William Harness, minister of Regent-square Chapel, St. Pancras, have announced their intention of offering themselves as candidates for the Preachership of Lincoln's-inn, whenever the vacancy is declared.

The venerable Mr. Byng, M.P., has recovered from his recent indisposition, and is staying at Wrotham Park.

Sir G. Cockburn is so far recovered as to enable him again to attend the Admiralty Board.

We are extremely sorry to state that the Countess of Mayo still remains in a very dangerous state, with but slight hopes of recovery.

THE NELSON COLUMN.

Having already described this interesting memorial (see No. 77 of our journal), we shall now, in conclusion, present to our readers some details of its peculiar construction, which have been courteously furnished by the architect.

There is one feature in the mode of carrying into execution buildings of great magnitude, in the present day, in which a wider departure from the practice that existed down to the commencement of the present century, is observable, than could, perhaps, be found in the varying circumstances of many ages, in almost any other respect. We allude to the altered mode of constructing the scaffolding, in which the forest of small round poles (slight in themselves, and most difficult of connection, either for increase of strength or height, and often almost wholly dependent for support on the building to which they were attached), thus communicating to the green and newly-formed wall the oscillation caused by every gust and often giving rise to lasting inclinations and contortions—has rapidly given way to substantially-erected platforms. These have been exemplified in many larger buildings recently erected in this country, as well as many now in progress in the metropolis. Among them the Royal Exchange affords a very fine instance, and Trafalgar-square exhibits, perhaps, the loftiest and most skilful ever attempted.

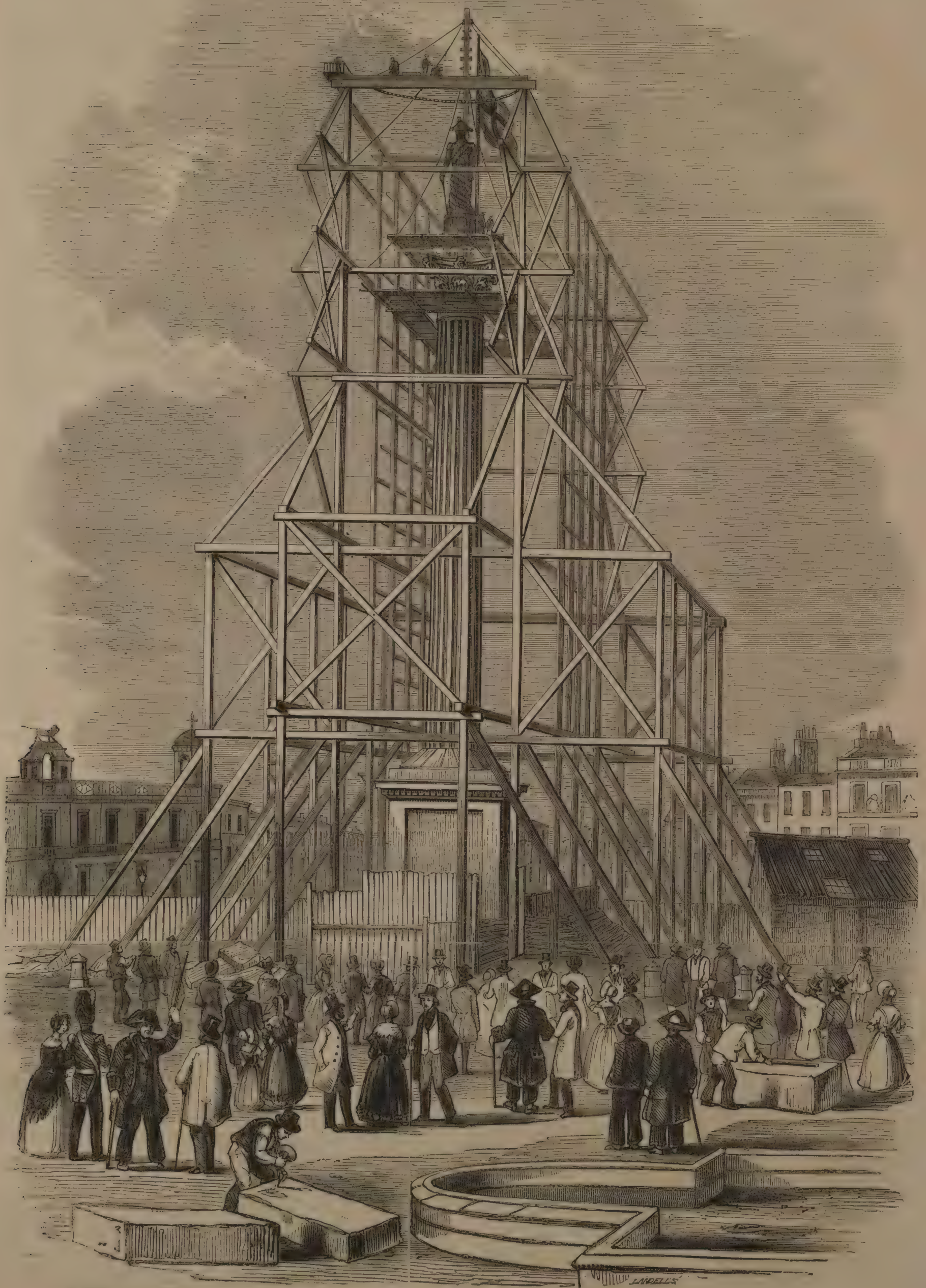
The timbers preserve the square and rugged proportions in which they floated down their native streams, and are secured to each other in the simplest and strongest manner. There are five grand uprights on standards on the east side, and a corresponding number on the west, in six stages or stories, marked by the horizontal beams and curbs which occur at nearly equal intervals; the base being greatly extended, and the sides strengthened by diagonal and raking braces.

On the upper part is placed a very powerful engine, moving on a railway; and this is again supported by a travelling platform of great strength, capable of being moved at right angles, so that before or after receiving its load, the engine can be readily brought over any required spot; and the stone with which it is charged is deposited in the exact position in which it is to remain. Thus, blocks of from six to ten tons weight were, at a rate of progression scarcely more perceptible than the motion of a clock weight (being only thirty feet in the hour), raised to a great elevation, and set down with less muscular exertion than would be expended on a lamp-post.

The lower block of the figure, hoisted on the 3rd of November, was adjusted on the ground at 5h. 20m. A.M.

Reached the first stage	6 45
" second	8 8
" third	9 25
" fourth	10 23
" top	11 30

Two minutes were sufficient for the transit of the stone from the verge of the scaffolding to the centre, and the setting was completed at a quarter before twelve. The upper and lighter block was hoisted on the following day. These blocks were the largest that the quarry had produced; and a prodigious amount of labour and perseverance was required to raise, convey to the seaside, and ship them; a dock was also to be excavated for the reception of the vessel, which had been expressly dispatched with the necessary tackling. Our engraving represents the figure completed, and the union flag unfurled above it; but this has given place to the veritable ensign under which the gallant hero fell. Long may it be preserved, and may the great memorial on the summit of which it now so proudly waves, be as a pharos to the public spirit in all-coming time.



THE NELSON COLUMN, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, NOV. 16, 1843.



MELTON MOWBRAY.

HUNTING.

To the field—to the field—
 'Tis the huntsman's good horn,
 See—how the glad hounds at his summons obey:—
 The dew-drop of morn
 Hath scarce left the thorn,
 But they are all up for away, and away!
 To the field—to the field—
 'Tis the beagle's wild note
 That sings its deep music thro' forest and glen:—
 What echo can float
 From Melody's throat
 Like that of "View-holla" again and again!
 To the field—to the field—
 Now the chase is begun,
 Follow on—follow on—what a beautiful sight!
 Latona's swift son
 Seems with us to run,
 And cheats sister Di of her light, of her light!
 From the field—from the field—
 Now the moon, she is up—
 From horse to the board let us weary repair;
 We'll merrily sup
 And in wassail cup
 We'll drink nine times nine "To the Fair—to the Fair!"

November was held by the ancients to be under the tutelary protection of Diana, and this might possibly be on account of the prevalence of hunting and field sports in general during this month. In the calm, dark days, which now often occur, this notion has often suggested itself to us when we have heard the cheerful and lively music of several packs of harriers and of beagles at one time, in full cry, in different directions, when we might well say with Shakspeare:—

My hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
 And fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth.

Of Melton-Mowbray—"the renowned metropolis of the fox-hunting world"—we annex a spirited view, the best accompaniment for which will be Nimrod's characteristic description from the beautiful reprint from the *Quarterly Review*, entitled "The Chase, the Turf, and the Road."

Melton-Mowbray generally contains from two to three hundred hunters, in the hands of the most experienced grooms England can produce—the average number being ten to each sportsman residing there, although some of those who ride heavy, and rejoice in long purses, have from fourteen to twenty for their own use: the stud of the Earl of Plymouth for many years exceeded the last-mentioned number. It may seem strange that one man should, under any circumstances, need so large a number of horses solely for his personal use in the field; and it must be admitted that few countries do require it. In Leicestershire, however, the universal practice is for each sportsman to have at least two hunters in the field on the same day—a practice found to be economical, as it is from exhaustion, the effect of long-continued severe work, that the health of horses is most injured. And when it is also borne in mind that hounds are to be reached from Melton, Leicester, &c., every day in the week—that one horse out of six in every man's stud is, upon an average, lame, or otherwise unfit for work—and that a horse should always have five days' rest after a moderate, and at least seven or eight after a severe, run with hounds—it will not seem surprising that ten or twelve hunters should be deemed an indispensable stud for a regular Leicestershire sportsman.

The stables and other conveniences for hunters in the town and neighbourhood are upon a very superior scale, and the greater part of the studs remain there all the year round; though, from the comparatively small quantity of arable land in the county of Leicester, and the very great demand for forage, oats, and hay, are always considerably dearer here than at any other place in England. The sum-total of expenses attending a stud of twelve hunters at Melton, including every out-going, is, as nearly as can be estimated, £1000 per annum. In all stables the average outlay for the purchase of horses is great—at least two hundred guineas each hunter; and, in some, the annual amount of wear and tear of horse-flesh is considerable.

At no distant date—within, at most, thirty years—Melton-Mowbray was an insignificant-looking little town. It is prettily situated in a rich vale, through which the river Stoupe passes, but had nothing an artist would have called a feature about it, except its beautiful church. But of late it has put on a very different appearance, owing to the numbers of comfortable houses which have been erected for the accommodation of its sporting visitors, who now spend not less, on an average, than £50,000 per annum on the spot. It stands on one of the great north roads, eighteen miles from Nottingham, and fifteen from Leicester; which latter place is also become a favourite resort of sportsmen, as it is well situated for the best part of the Quorn, and Lord Lonsdale's countries, and many of the favourite covers of the Atherstone (lately better known as Lord Anson's) country, can be reached from it.

The town of Melton furnishes an interesting scene on each hunting morning. At rather an early hour are to be seen groups of hunters, the finest in the country, setting out in different directions to meet different packs of hounds. Each sportsman sends forward two. On one is mounted a very light but extremely well-dressed lad, who returns home on his master's cover hack, or in the dickey of his carriage, if he has happened to be carried to cover in the more luxurious fashion. On the other hunter is a personage of a very different description. This is what is called the "second-horse man"; he rides the second horse, which is to carry his master with the hounds after his having had one, or part of one, chase on the first. This description of servant is by no means easy to procure; and he generally exhibits in his countenance and demeanour something like a modest assurance that he possesses qualities of importance. In short, he must have some brains in his head: be a good horseman, with a light hand; be able to ride very well to hounds; and, above all, he must have a good eye to, and a thorough knowledge of, a country, to enable him to give his master a chance of changing his horse in a run, and not merely when it is over. Lord Sefton brought this second-horse system into fashion at the time he hunted Leicestershire, when Jack Raven, a light weight, and son of his huntsman, the celebrated John Raven, huntsman to the still more celebrated Mr. Meynell, used to ride one of his thousand-guinea hunters in his wake—if we may so express ourselves—in the field, to which he changed his seat at the first convenient opportunity. The system, however, has been improved upon since then. The second-horse man now rides to points, instead of following the hounds, and thus often meets his master at a most favourable moment, when his good steel is sinking, with one that has not been out of a trot. There is much humanity as well as comfort in this arrangement; for at the pace hounds now go over grass countries, horses become somewhat distressed under heavy weights in a short time after the chase begins, when the scent lies well, and they are manfully ridden up to the pack.

About an hour and a half after the servants are gone forward with the hunters, a change of scenes is to be observed at Melton. Carriages and four appear at some doors; at others very clever, and, most commonly, thorough-bred hacks, led gently in hand, ready for their owners to mount. The by-roads of this country being bad for wheels, the hack is often the better conveyance of the two—always indeed, unless the fixture be at a place on, or not far from, a turnpike-road; and twelve or fourteen miles are generally performed by him within the hour.

The style of your Meltonian fox-hunter has long distinguished him above his brethren of what he calls the provincial chase. When turned out of the hands of his valet, he presents the very beau-ideal of his caste. The exact Stultz-like fit of his coat, his superlatively well-cleaned leather breeches and boots, and the generally apparent high breeding of the man, can seldom be matched elsewhere; and the most cautious sceptic on such points would satisfy himself of this fact at one single inspection.



GOING OUT.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

OR THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE SETTLEMENT.

LONG before the honey-moon had passed, the ci-devant Lady Grange—now Mrs. Vincent Darnley—had reason to know that she had made a mistake. Darnley was not the man she had imagined him to be; he was not, in fact, like that man; and when she had ascertained how Sir Arthur's property had been left, she perceived most distinctly that she had been overreached.

Nor was Darnley exactly satisfied with the bargain he had made. It had certainly answered his immediate purpose; but instead of her being exceedingly rich, as he had supposed, he found her—considering the style in which she had lived—extremely poor. He therefore felt he had been overreached too! and this mutual feeling did not at all tend to promote mutual confidence and love.

During the first week—which seemed to Darnley six days too long—they were absent from home; but in the course of the second he was three times arrested, and two dirty persons were placed in the house to take care of the elegant "furniture and effects."

These extraordinary proceedings—being perfectly novel to Mrs. Darnley—somewhat alarmed her: still she did not then deem it expedient to break loose; nor indeed when the third individual was left in possession—albeit he was even a more disreputable looking person than either of the others—did she, apparently, lose her amiable temper; but when she found her fond and affectionate husband selling out with unexampled freedom—purchasing phaetons, thorough-bred horses, dogs, all sorts of things! and having every day home to dinner a parcel of men of whom she knew nothing, and of whose conversation she didn't approve—she began to think it high time to look to herself! and more especially as everything she had possessed was then under his absolute control.

"My dear," she observed, with appropriate calmness, Darnley having had the previous night the most "roaring" party of the first series, "I would suggest—it is, of course, an extremely delicate point for me to mention; still, I am sure that you will neither feel offended nor ascribe it to any incorrect motive—but I would, dear, suggest, or rather remind you that the settlement—that is, my settlement—has not been yet completed."

"I have not forgotten it, my dear," replied Darnley, who had promised to settle all upon her immediately after their marriage; his plea being, of course, that there was not sufficient time to do it before, "I never do forget those things."

"Had it not better be done at once, my dear?"

"There's no necessity for any great haste, I suppose?"

"No, dear: still I should like to have it done. It would be more—you understand my motive?"

"Oh, perfectly! Well, we'll see about it."

"Do, there's a dear. And if it makes no difference, my attorney, Mr. Blinckall, whom I have always found to be a highly honourable man—"

"It can make no difference; they are all highly honourable men. But don't annoy me now: any time will do for that."

Well! as any time would do, and as Mrs. Darnley felt that the present time would be the most agreeable, she sent for Mr. Blinckall, whom she had known for some years, and who, in conformity with the desire expressed in her note to him, called without delay.

"Mr. Blinckall, dear, my attorney," she observed, when the servant had brought up that gentleman's card, "Shall I desire William to show him up, my dear?"

"Show him up! what for?"

"He has called about the settlement," she replied, in a whisper.

"Who sent for him?"

"Why, my dear, I sent for him."

"Tell that person," said Darnley, addressing the servant, "to call when I send for him."

"William, leave the room," said Mrs. Darnley, "I'll speak to that gentleman myself my dear," she added, with a look of amazement, when the servant had retired, "what on earth am I to understand by this?"

"You are to understand, Mrs. Darnley, that I am master here."

"I am quite aware of that, and wish you to be so. I sent for Mr. Blinckall merely because you said that any time would do!"



"And by sending for him in such desperate haste you have shown a want of confidence which to me is most offensive."

"Indeed, there is no want of confidence on my part: in sending for him, I had no such feeling. Of course, I am sorry that I have been so unfortunate as to offend you, but now that he is in the house, my dear, I think it may as well be done at once."

"It shall be done when I please to have it done, and not before."

"But, surely you mean—"

"I mean, madam, to act as I please. I'll submit to no dictation."

"I am sure that I have no wish to dictate to you; but, of course, you intend to have it done?"

"Your conduct has rendered that a matter of doubt."

"A matter of doubt!—Mr. Darnley!—Why what can you mean?"

"I mean that your conduct is highly reprehensible; and, that since you have shown this gross want of confidence in my honour, madam, I'll make no settlement at all."

"You will not!"

"Come, come; be calm. I'll have none of your storming. You will remember that you are in my house, madam, not your own."

"And do you imagine that I will submit to be thus treated?"

"Will you make less noise!"

"No sir, I will not! But I perceive it all clearly now; I must see what can be done in this matter; some other course, sir, must be pursued."

"I know what course I shall pursue, and that soon, if you do not behave yourself, madam, with more propriety."

"Is it—can it be possible?—"

"You had better be silent."

"Am I not then to be permitted even to speak?"

"You will show more wisdom by holding your tongue."

"Oh! I'll very soon see about this."

"Where are you going?"

"Sir, I'm going to consult my attorney on the subject."

"Have you already forgotten that I am master here? or did you not understand the message I sent down to that person by the servant? Madam," he added, ringing the bell, "I will here be obeyed."

"Obeyed!" she echoed, with a contemptuous curl of the lip.

"Be seated, madam."

"I will not be seated!"

"Do you hear me?" rejoined Darnley, as he led her to the sofa with a resolute grasp, still, however, maintaining the most perfect calmness, "submission is a virtue, madam, which I shall require you to cultivate with care."

"Do you take me for a child?"

"You are much too old, madam, for that to be possible."

"You are a brute!" she exclaimed, bursting into tears as he bowed in the similitude of an acknowledgement of the compliment.

"William," said he, as the servant entered, "did you deliver my message to that person?"

"No, sir."

"Why did you not?"

"Mistress, sir—"

"Silence! Deliver it now, and show him out."

"Am I then," cried Mrs. Darnley, sobbing, "to consult no one?"

"Have you not a husband to consult? Whom should a woman consult in preference to her husband?"

"A sweet husband I have got I find."

"I am happy to hear you say so. Wives should appreciate the virtues of their husbands; they should regard them as their oracles—their household gods; they should be submissive to them, obedient in all things, gentle, amiable, tranquil. I am therefore glad to find that I stand so high in your estimation, and as a reward for the expression of your exemplary sentiment, I will allow you, my dear, to consult whom you please. If the person who has just left the house be your favourite adviser, you are at liberty, my love, to go to him."

"I will go, sir!"

"You may if you please, my dear, go to the devil, and the sooner you do go the better shall like it. You may now leave the room."

Panting with impatience to know the worst, Mrs. Darnley took immediate advantage of this permission to depart, and, having hastily dressed herself, repaired to the office of Mr. Blinckall, with the view of explaining to him the peculiar position in which she stood, and of soliciting his very best advice.

"Oh! Mr. Blinckall," she exclaimed, as she sank into a chair, in a state of exhaustion, apparently the most perfect.

"What is the matter?" inquired Mr. Blinckall.

"Oh! that horrid husband of mine!"

"What has happened?"

"Oh! the wretch! Would you believe it?" she added, suddenly recovering. "You heard of my unfortunate marriage. Oh! that I had died, Mr. Blinckall! Well, we married in haste, unhappily, to please him—in haste—and the odious brute promised, as there was no time before, to settle everything upon me immediately after our marriage."

Mr. Blinckall, being an extremely sagacious person, shook his head with great significance

"Ah! I perceive," resumed Mrs. Darnley, "I perceive clearly that you guess what is coming."

"He now, I presume, refuses to perform that promise."

"Mr. Binnacle, he does refuse. He refuses to make any settlement at all. Now, my dear Mr. Binnacle, what can be done?"

"I am sorry to say, nothing."

"Can you not compel him, absolutely and legally, to perform his promise?"

"No."

"Then, am I to be robbed, plundered? Is all my property, to, to be dissipated—squandered away—all to go to ruin? Oh! I shall go mad! Have I no control over it by law?"

"None whatever."

"What is the value of law, if it will not meet a case like this? Oh! Mr. Binnacle, you see before you now a wretched, deluded, cruelly ill-used woman. Is there nothing you can advise me to do?"

"Not professionally, my dear madam; but, as a friend, I would offer some advice."

"Tell me, pray tell me how I am to act."

"In the first place, then, I should advise you to be calm—perfectly calm."

"Calm! When I see the horrid creature wantonly squandering my property away, how can I be calm?"

"That is, certainly, what I should advise, as a matter of prudence, under the circumstances; seeing that you are now, of course, entirely in his power; and calmness, it is evident, will have far more effect than impetuosity."

"But, ought not a wretch like that to be held up to public execration?"

"I would submit, my dear madam, that this is nothing to our present purpose. Menaces, in cases of this description, are worse than useless. Your object is, of course, to induce him to perform his promise, and, in pursuance of that object, I have advised you to be calm. I now further advise you to commission some mutual friend to speak to him on the subject, to appeal to his honour and sense of justice, and thus prevail upon him mildly to do that which he must of necessity feel to be right."

"Alas! I know of no mutual friend whom I can trust."

"There is your brother, Mr. Gertrude—why not get him to speak to Mr. Darnley? He knows him, I presume."

"Yes, he knows him. He has dined with him frequently, at Sir Arthur Cleveland's. But my brother, unfortunately, is not a man of business."

"So much the better! Mr. Darnley is not a man of business. They will, therefore, do very well together; and a brother is certainly the most proper person to take a matter of this kind in hand. Let Mr. Gertrude go to him in a friendly manner—let him but appeal to his feelings calmly, and depend upon it, all will yet be well."

"Never, Mr. Binnacle; never, I fear. But is it not cruel?"

"Do not think of that now. Conceal your feelings. Appear to have confidence in him still."

"If ever I should get a settlement, I'll not live with the wretch another hour."

"It need not say that it will be as well for you not to tell him that."

"Oh! the vile creature! Did you ever, in the whole course of your life, hear of any one half so base? You can perceive what he is by the insolent message he sent down to you. I am very, very sorry, that such a message was delivered."

"That is not of the smallest importance. I beg that you will not suffer that to annoy you. But take my advice: be calm; speak to your brother on the subject; let him go to Mr. Darnley, and I have not the slightest doubt of his being prevailed upon to do you justice."

With many eloquent expressions of thankfulness, mingled with a variety of indignant exclamations, having reference to her wrongs, Mrs. Darnley then left Mr. Binnacle, and proceeded to the residence of her brother.

Gertrude had not seen her since her marriage with Darnley. The "happy couple" had sent their cards—in silver bonds united—to Caroline, who promptly returned them, duly severed; but of Gertrude she had taken no notice. She knew him, however, so well, that this fact did not for a moment deter her from soliciting his aid—or rather commanding his services—nor did she feel in the slightest degree apprehensive of being reproved for neglect: she went to the house boldly and at once; and having learned that he was then in the library alone, to the library she proceeded forthwith.

"Ah! Gertrude," cried Gertrude, as she entered, "you are a stranger."

"I am, Alexander, somewhat of a stranger."

"What's the matter? You are not in good spirits."

"I am not, indeed. I am spending an enormous deal of money. Nothing is too expensive for him. Day after day he has a set of people home, who remain there drinking and singing and shouting, and making all sorts of horrid noises about the house, until three, four, five, six, seven, in the morning. Really it is monstrous."

"Well; there's no accounting for these things."

"Oh! that ever I should have married such a man!—that ever I should have been such a fool!"

"Do you remember, Gertrude, who it is that says, 'Marriages are made in heaven'?"

"Alexander! I beg of you not to be absurd."

"Absurd!"

"I alluded to this admirable axiom merely for the purpose of proving that upon one grand point you are in error. You say that you were a fool to marry such a man, and blame yourself therefore! Why should you blame yourself for that which you could not by any possibility have prevented? You are not to be blamed."

"I certainly do begin to believe, Alexander, that there is a fate in marriage!"

"To be sure, there is! I never had any doubt at all about it. Things must take their course."

"Well, I dare not stop any longer now. You will come to-morrow morning; you'll be certain to come!—not early; if you do he'll not be up; nor late, for he'll be out. About one or half-past. You know what to say, and how to act. Be firm, Alexander—resolute!—Dress especially upon the cruelty of the case. I insist upon the performance of his promise. Alexander, I leave myself entirely in your hands; but remember, I must have a settlement!"

"Well, Gertrude, we may know more about it to-morrow, if we live. If you must have a settlement, you must. But we can neither avoid that which is to occur, nor be censured for doing that which we cannot avoid."

This appeared in a much clearer light to her than it ever appeared before, and she left much comforted by the reflection, that it might be correct; for a doctrine of this character must be at all times consoling to those who do wrong. It was held by her, however, but a singularly short space of time. As far, indeed, as it applied to her own conduct, she was prepared to admit that there might be something in it, but when she reverted to the conduct of Darnley, the doctrine appeared to be monstrous in the extreme. She might have been impelled by uncontrollable circumstances to act as she had done—she was perfectly willing to go to that extent;—but the idea of Darnley escaping by virtue of such a plea as beyond all conception absurd! Besides, in her view, the two cases were not analogous! Certainly not!—they couldn't be!—for while she felt, and strongly too, that she could not with any show of justice be punished, she was ready to contend that no punishment could by any possibility be too severe for him.

(To be continued Weekly.)

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE MILITARY FORCE IN IRELAND UP TO NOV. 5

The following is the official return of the military force at present stationed in Ireland:—

CAVALRY.					
Regiments.	Men.	Place.	Regiments.	Men.	Place.
2nd Dragoon Guards	400	Ballycollig	6th Dragoon Guards	400	Pierhill
3rd	400	Dublin	1st Dragoons	400	Newbridge
4th	400	Longford	10th Hussars	400	Cahir
5th	400	Dundalk	11th	400	Dublin

INFANTRY.					
5th Fusiliers	800	Dublin	54th Foot	800	Athlone
11th Foot	800	Kilkenny	56th	800	Cork
15th	800	Templemore	60th Rifles	800	Dublin
16th	800	Birr	61st Foot	800	Limerick
24th	800	Dublin	65th	800	Mullingar
34th	800	Dublin	66th	800	Belfast
36th	800	Dublin	69th	800	Castlebar
45th	800	Cork	72nd	800	Ferryon
53rd	800	Enniskillen			

REGENTS.					
1st Foot (1st battalion)	200	Trillick	2nd Foot	200	Nenagh
2d	200	Longdowny <td>60th</td> <td>200</td> <td>Belturbert</td>	60th	200	Belturbert
14th	200	Armagh <td>81st</td> <td>200</td> <td>Butterant</td>	81st	200	Butterant
27th	200	Drogheda <td>82nd</td> <td>200</td> <td>Clare Castle</td>	82nd	200	Clare Castle
30th	200	Cork <td>85th</td> <td>200</td> <td>Newbridge</td>	85th	200	Newbridge
33rd	200	Limerick <td>89th</td> <td>200</td> <td>Clonmel</td>	89th	200	Clonmel
35th	200	Youghal <td>90th</td> <td>200</td> <td>Carlow</td>	90th	200	Carlow
43rd	200	Casheil <td>Rifle Brigade (1st batt.)</td> <td>200</td> <td>Longford</td>	Rifle Brigade (1st batt.)	200	Longford
46th	200	Boyle			

Royal Horse Artillery at Portlough, Limerick, &c., and C troops; Royal Foot Artillery, 1st, 2nd, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th battalions; Dublin, Athlone, &c., 2,000; Royal Sappers and Miners, 300; Royal Marines, 800.

CAVALRY, 3,200; INFANTRY, 13,600; DEPOSIT, 3,400; ROYAL HORSE AND FOOT ARTILLERY, 2,000; ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS, 300; ROYAL MARINES, 800 men;—total, 23,300 effective troops.

The 32nd Foot, stationed at Manchester; 64th, at Weedon; 67th, at Manchester; 70th, at Leeds; and 83rd Regiment, at Northampton, are under orders to proceed at a moment's notice by railway to Liverpool, and thence to embark for Ireland, in case their services may be required. A battalion of each of the regiments of Foot Guards in London is also in marching order.

DEVONPORT, Nov. 12.—The Stromboli, 6, steam-frigate, Commander the Hon. E. Plunkett, having had her defects repaired, sailed hence on Friday for Cork. The Netley, tender, arrived from Portsmouth, and, taking from the Swale lighter the relief detachment of troops for Pendennis Castle, sailed again yesterday. The Apollo, troop-ship, Commander Maclean, is in the Sound waiting orders. It is said she will proceed to Cork, to embark the 45th Regiment for the Cape.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated her Majesty's ship Fishguard, Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 11, 1843.—"The Frolic arrived here last night with a slave she had captured off Cape Rio, having on board 600 slaves, men, women, and children. This slave was only about double the size of one of our launches, and the poor unfortunate beings were packed in her like as many herrings would be in a cask. It appears that they had been stowed in like this for the space of 45 days."

HARVEST MOON.—How soft and serene is the harvest moon!—how calm, how beautiful, how bright! When all around is tranquil and clear, and the nightingale sings in her sweetest strain, how touching the tones of endearment sound!—who would not kiss?—who could not love? Then Night discards her sombre veil, and—mounting her white one studded with brilliants—celebrates that lovely morn when she became the bride of Day.—*Sylvester Sound, the Son-nambulist.*

ST. CLEMENT DANKS CLOCK.—The obstinacy of the parochial authorities, in neglecting to adjust the dials of this public clock, is very remarkable; probably they have too great a weight of public business on their hands.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Friday.—Since Monday, a very moderate supply of English wheat has been received for this market; while the stands, to-day, were scantily filled with samples. Fine parcels sold at fully previous rates; but, in other qualities, exceedingly little was doing. In fine foreign wheat, not much business was doing, and prices remained without variation. The best malting barley sold freely, other kinds slowly, at late rates. Malt was dull in sale, yet the factors obtained full quotations. Oats, beans, peas, and flour, moved off slowly.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3910; Barley, 3790; Oats, 810 quarters. Irish: Oats, 1470 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 4010 quarters. Flour, 6370 sacks; Malt, 4940 quarters.

EXPORTS.—Wheat, 4000 quarters; Barley, 430 to 540; ditto white, 380 to 530; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 420 to 500; ditto, white, 500 to 570; rye, 340 to 380; grinding barley, 240 to 280; distilling, 280 to 300; malted ditto, 300 to 320; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 560 to 620; brown ditto, 500 to 540; Kingston and Ware, 560 to 620; Chevalier, 630; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 170 to 210; potato ditto, 190 to 230; Youghal and Cork, black, 170 to 180; ditto white, 190 to 200; tick beans, new, 340 to 360; ditto, old, 340 to 350; grey peas, 360 to 380; maple, 330 to 340; white, 300 to 350; boilers, 320 to 370 per quarter. Town-made flour, 480 to 520; Suffolk, 380 to 400; Stockton and Yorkshire, 360 to 380 per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 500 to 570. Danzig, red, 500 to 620; white, — to —. In Bond.—Barley, 200; oats, new, 150 to 170; ditto feed, 140 to 160; beans, 200 to 260; peas, 230 to 270 per quarter. Flour, America, 220 to 240; Baltic, 220 per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Lined and rapeseed have been in fair demand, at full prices; but, in all other kinds of seeds, exceeding little has been transacted.

The following are the present rates:—Lined, English, sowing 380 to 600; Baltic, crumbing, 420 to 450; Mediterranean and Odessa, 450 to 460; hempseed, 350 to 460 per quarter; coriander, 100 to 130 per cwt; brown mustard seed, 100 to 110; white ditto, 100 to 105 6d; tares, 50 to 60 per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £35 per last of ten quarters; Lined seeds, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton; casary, 750 to 840 per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 9d; of household loaf, 7d to 6½d; of malt loaf, 6d to 5½d.

WEEKLY AVERAGES.—Wheat, 52s 1d; barley, 32s 5d; oats, 18s 9d; rye, 29s 3d; beans, 32s 3d; peas, 34s.

IMPERIAL AVERAGES OF SIX WEEKS WHICH GOVERN DUTY.—Wheat, 50s 11d; barley, 30s 11d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 28s 10d; beans, 30s 11d; peas, 33s.

DUTIES ON FOREIGN CORN.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 5s; oats, 5s; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 9s, 6d.

TEA.—There has been only a moderate demand for all kinds of tea, this week, yet prices are generally supported.

SUGAR.—This market has ruled somewhat inactive, yet holders are firm, and have obtained full rates in every instance. 100 lbs. West India Plantation have been sold, in bond, at 15s, to 22s, per quarter.

COFFEE.—Considerable speculation has been going on in Ceylon coffee, the value of which, during the last six weeks, has risen nearly 20s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee, for home consumption, go off steadily, at full prices.

COCOA.—The market is dull for this article, and 100 bags Rio, at public sale, were taken in at 32s per cwt.

RICE.—We have only a moderate demand for rice, yet prices are supported.

HOPS.—The old duty having been officially declared at little more than £13,000, our market has assumed a very firm appearance, and prices are again on the advance, notwithstanding the supply offering is good. Present rates are as under.—Wheat of Kent pockets, £5 15s to £5 12s; Kent ditto, £5 10s to £5 8s; East, £5 to £5 18s; Choice ditto, £5 10s to £5 15s; Sussex ditto, £5 5s to £5 10s; Yearling Kents, £5 to £5 8s; Ditto Sussex, £4 14s to £5.

COALS.—Carr's Hartley, 16s; Chester Main, 16s 9d; Old Tanfield, 14s; Tanfield Moor, 17s 6d; Bewick and Co., 19s 3d; Clarke and Co., 16s 6d; Hilda, 18s; Hotsput, 17s; New-march, 17s; Braddell's Hilton, 21s 3d; Adelaide, 20s; Stewart's, 21s 3d per ton.

NEGOTIABLE AND LEADEN.—There was a good supply of meat on sale here to-day, yet the demand was steady, on the following terms:—Per 8 lbs, by the carcass: inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 4s; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s; small mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 8d. The market to-day was very quiet, and the wheat very actively supplied with beasts, both as to numbers and quality. The few prime lots on offer sold steadily, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday; but, in other kinds of beasts, a very limited amount of business was transacted. Sheep—the number of which were scanty, viz. 3620—commanded a firm demand, and the late advance in their currencies was supported. In calves, very little was doing, at a decline of from 2d to 4d per 5 lbs. Pigs moved off slowly at late rates. Milch cows were quoted at from £16 to £18 10s each, including their small calf. Per 8 lbs, to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; Second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; Prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; Coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; Second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Prime and choice ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; Prime Southdowns, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; Large coarse calves, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; Prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; Large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; Small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; Quarter old store pigs, 16s to 22s each. Beasts, 500; cows, 148; sheep, 3,620; calves, 253; pigs, 420.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The only foreign mail, of any consequence, received during this week, is from the United States of North America, but the commercial news, which the letters, dated to the last of this month, communicate, differs little from that previously reported. By us from the same quarter. The demand for British goods continued to be to a fair extent, the stocks were not more than equal to the demand, and the prices obtained, although sufficiently remunerative to the English manufacturer, were still under the rates at which goods of the same description could be produced within that Republic. For this reason, therefore, an export demand still continues in our manufactures, which, added to the great activity prevailing for the Chinese, Colonial, and India markets, gives full employment and fair wages to the industrial classes. This favourable state of our foreign export trade has increased the demand for capital in the money market in London, although, as yet, it has not been attended by that advance in the rates of interest, and of discount, which, had money been less abundantly unemployed, would have been the consequence of the rapid improvements now in progress in several branches of commerce. The attention of the capitalist, therefore, is still turned to the investment of his property in internal undertakings, and for the shares of the principal Railway associations, rather an animated demand exists in this source. A great deal of business has again been transacted in the leading lines, at rather higher prices, and those lines not yet completed are rapidly progressing, money being easily obtained either by way of loan, or for actual investment in these undertakings.

Wednesday was the settling day of the speculative accounts on the foreign Stock Exchange, but it was not attended by any consequences of importance. No lame Ducks waddled out of the Alley, nor were any large profits made in any description of foreign securities. Spanish bonds rather advanced, because the principal purchasers for time demanded the delivery of the bonds themselves, which, of course, increased the demand for them. Some money has also been again invested in other descriptions of foreign securities, particularly in Russian, Dutch, and Belgian bonds, which gives them the appearance of still arriving at higher prices. This market, on the whole, has a healthy appearance.

On the English Stock Exchange very little animation was exhibited among the brokers and jobbers in the beginning of the week, but a decline and a consequence occurred in the value of English public securities, with the exception of the premium on Exchequer Bills falling 2, and that on India bonds 4, for which no legitimate reason exists. Money is exceedingly plentiful, and it is naturally supposed that this decline will be of short duration.

Before the operations of the week were brought to a close, the value of the English Funds was improved by some public money having been invested, chiefly in the 3½ per Cent. of our Minister of Finance wishing to command a large sum as possible of this stock, with a view to its reduction to Three, should the state of the money market during next summer render that great financial measure practicable. These purchases caused the Consols for Account to reach 95½, sellers, and gave increased confidence to those speculators who operated on the 2½ to 2½ per Cent. Spanish Three per Cent. Stock, also, in the end of the week, was about 1½ per cent. dearer than it was on Monday last; and, on the whole, money matters continued, throughout the week, in a state of gradual improvement—a similar observation being applicable to every department of industry throughout the United Kingdom.

BAITING FUNDS AND LONDON BANKS.—Three per Cent. Consols, 95½; Bank of England Stock, 101; East India Stock, 27½; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102½; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. New, 103; Three per Cent. Reduced, 95½; Long Annuities, 13-16; East India Bonds, 74 to 76; Exchequer Bills, 61 to 63 to 65; London and Westminster Bank, 23½; London Joint Stock Bank, 12½; Union Bank of London, 10½; Consols for the Settlement, 95½.

FOREIGN FUNDS.—Belgian Bonds, 103½; Brazilian Bonds, 75; Chilean Bonds, 101; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 54½; Dutch Five per Cent., 100½; Russian Bonds, 115; Colombian ex Venezuela, 12; Mexican, 30½; Peruvian, 23½; Portuguese, 43 to 44; Spanish 5 per Cent., 204 to 210; Spanish Three, 31½; French Rentes, 5 per Cent., 122½ ex. 25, 65c; French Three per Cent., 82½ ex. 25f. 65c; Venezuela, 35; Austrian Bonds, 116; Neapolitan, 100 to 102; Buenos Ayres, 29 to 30; Danish, 85 to 86.

RAILWAY SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 51 to 52½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 59 to 60½; Bristol and Exeter, 59 to 60; Eastern Counties, 9½, 8½p 11½; New 10½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 55 to 56; Great North of England, 83 to 86; Great Western, 25½; premium; Hull and Selby, 45 to 46; Brighton, 24½; Blackwall, 44; Greenwich, 44; Birmingham and London Stock, 27 to 28½; South Western, 69; Croydon, 13½; Manchester and Leeds, 13, premium; Manchester and Birmingham, 34; Midland Counties, 79 to 80; North Midland, 83 to 85; Northern and Eastern, 5, premium; South Eastern and Dover, 29; Hull and North Midland, 116 to 118; Paris and Rouen, 25½; Rouen and Havre, 2, premium.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SEAVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, November 14.—Borough of Kendal—Henry Warburton, Esq., in the room of George William Wood, Esq., deceased.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—JOHN WARD, Nottingham, tailor.

DECEASED.—DECEASED.—WILLIAM SMART, Billington, Sussex, dealer.

BANKRUPT.—THOMAS GILES JAMES, River-street, Myddleton square, Middlesex, builder.—JOHN SEWELL, Charles street, Paddington, victualler.—THOMAS THORPE, Chertsey, Surrey, plumber.—RICHARD TOLSON, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth, furnishing warehouseman.—JAMES ZULIANI, Mining-lane, merchant.—EDWARD SWIFT, Chingford-mills, Essex, miller.—ISAAC THOMAS COUCHMAN, High-street, Kensington, builder.—JOHN WILLIAMS, jun., Abingdon, Berks, carpet-manufacturer.—ADAM WARREN LOWMAN and THOMAS STONE LOWMAN, Eastcheap, City, cheesemongers.—GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN, Wivenhoe, Essex, shipowner.—ROBERT HAMMOND FRARY and JOHN FRARY, Oxford street, carpet warehousemen.—JOSEPH PEACOCK, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironmonger.—LUKE FRIED BINGHAM, Bawell, Derbyshire, builder.—THOMAS WHITEHEAD and WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Padstow, Cornwall, ship builders.

SCOTCH REQUISITIONS.—ROBERT HONEYMAN, Cupar, Fifeshire, merchant.—GEORGE ALLAN, Pulney-croft, merchant.—ADAM CLARK, Edinburgh, ironmonger.—THOMAS HAMER RIGBY, Paisley, coal merchant.—ANDREW WELK, Kilmarnock, teacher.—ARCHIBALD BRYCE, Glasgow, victualler.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 17.—1st Light Dragoons: E. S. Gray to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Bird.

6th Foot: Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, J. Murtagh, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice G. Knox.—10th: Sergeant T. V. Venables to be Ensign, vice Macdonald.—18th: Lieut. G. Dutton to be Lieutenant, vice C. Rogers.—20th: Lieut. H. Crawley to be Captain, vice Newman.—Ensign and Adj. R. B. Smith to have the rank of Lieutenant.—1st Buffs: Lieut. A. Miller to be Lieutenant, vice Longmore.—23rd: Brevet-Major W. Cockell to be Major, vice Matheson.—Lieut. G. W. Rice to be Captain, vice Cockell.—Second Lieut. E. W. D. Bell to be First Lieutenant, vice Rice.—J. Vincent to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bell.—25th: Lieut. A. A. Longmore to be Lieutenant, vice Miller.—32d: R. W. M. Kyrie to be Ensign, vice Soutres.—37th: Ensign D. Davenport to be Lieutenant, vice Edgington; C. Lums-moor to be Ensign, vice Davenport.—49th: Brevet-Col. R. Beauchamp to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E. Morris; Major G. Pasley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Beauchamp.—Brevet Major W. R. Faber to be Major, vice Pasley; Lieut. J. Healy to be Captain, vice Faber; Ensign R. Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice Healy; W. F. M. McDermott to be Ensign, vice Thompson.

UNATTACHED.—Major T. Matheson, to be Lieut.-Col.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist.-Staff-Surg. D. M. Grigor, to be Staff-Surg. of the Second Class, vice Murtagh; Assist.-Surg. R. Lewis, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice M. Grigor.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut.-Col. P. D. Stewart has been allowed to retire from the Army.

with the sale of his commission, he being about to become a settler in Prince Edward's Island.

BANKRUPTS.—S. PEARCE, wine merchant, Old Jewry.—T. H. WOOD, draper, Penton-street, Pentonville.—W. HEYWARD and J. JENNINGS, commission-agents, Walbrook, City.—T. THORPE, painter, Chertsey.—R. COLLIER, draper, Folkestone, Kent.—J. G. POETT, surgeon, St. Pancras.—J. PIERCE, victualler, Dean-street, Soho.—T. BAYLEY, victualler, West Smithfield.—G. WHELDON, clothier, Dudley, Worcester.—R. HALE, bookseller, Margate.—H. T. MILBANK, surgeon, Edgware-road.—D. COLLINS, machine maker, Bethnal-green.—T. BOURNE, corn-factor, Liverpool.—J. WARD, tailor, Nottingham.—J. CRISP, auctioneer, Liverpool.—A. WESTMORE, joiner, Lancaster.—T. BARKOW, grocer, Sheffield.—J. HUDSON and J. BROADBENT, jun., calico printers, Manchester.—T. SPINK, farmer, Hilam, Yorkshire.

BIRTHS.

At Avisford, Sussex, the lady of J. W. H. Anson, Esq., of a son.—At Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Henry Allopp, of a son.—At Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, Mrs. Duperts, of a daughter.—At Cheltenham, the lady of J. de Courcy Dashwood, Esq., of a son.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of Charles Fitzgerald Higgins, Esq., of a son and heir.—At South-drop, the lady of the Rev. Henry Greene, of a daughter.—At Woodstock, Oxfordshire, the lady of the Rev. J. Ballard, jun., of a daughter, still-born.—At St. George's-place, Mrs. Davidson, of a daughter.—At Eye, Northamptonshire, Mrs. Magnus Little, of a son.—At Athlone Barracks, the lady of Samuel S. Lamb, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Captain J. B. Cragg, R.N., to Margaret Anne, fourth daughter of Simon Little, Esq., Purser, R.N.—At Compton Valence, the Rev. Edward Wilson, Vicar of Whitchurch Canonorum, Dorset, to Anne Louisa Ward, daughter of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man.—At St. George's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, William Leigh Mel-lish, Esq., Captain in the Rifle Brigade, and eldest son of the late Very Rev. Edward Mel-lish, Dean of Hereford, to Margaret Ann, second daughter of the Hon. Samuel Cairnes, of Hal-fax.—At St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth, Hernes Hardwicke, Esq., surgeon, HEMP-nall, to Eleanor Murray, only daughter of the late Captain John Shepherd, R.M.—The Rev. Charles Raikes Day, C.B., and K.C.H., of Tracy Park, Gloucestershire, to Catherine Augusta, youngest daughter of Alexander Powel, Esq., of Hurdport, Wilts, and grand-daughter of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.—Mr. Benjamin Moss, of Finsbury, to Frances, second daughter of Mr. A. Abraham, of City Terrace.—At Vienna, the Earl of Shelburne to the Hon. Emily Elphinstone de Flahault, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault, French Ambassador at Vienna, and the Baroness Keith and Naïm.

DEATHS.

At Spring Grove, near Ashford, Kent, Thomas Brandon Brett, Esq., in the 42nd year of his age.—In Great Suffolk-street, Joseph Toulmin Barlow, Esq.—At Clarendon-place, North Broom, Margaret Isabella, the wife of William Lockie, Esq.—John Richard Barrett, Esq., of Milton, Glouce, in the county of Berks, in the 73rd year of his age.—At Grove Place, Deptford, Robert Ferguson, Esq., in the 72nd year of his age.—At Cawnpore, Bengal, Matilda, wife of Captain John B. Bonham, of her Majesty's 50th Regiment, and only surviving daughter of the late Col. Bulkeley, of Huntley Hall, Staffordshire.—At Gooch-pool, Captain R. F. Ellis, eldest son of the late Captain Thomas Ellis, of Ty Dee Park, Monmouth-shire, in the 35th year of his age, twenty of which he had served in the 41st Regiment of Native Infantry.—At Catherine-bank, Bonnington-road, Edinburgh, Thomas Hamilton Miller, Esq., Advocate and Sheriff of Selkirkshire.—At the Albion Hotel, Leeds, William Griffith, Esq., of the General Post Office.—At Limerick, Charles Walker, Esq., the founder of the celebrated lace factory in that city.—At Lenham, Kent, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Charles Perkins, Ager 85, Charlotte, relict of George Chaston, Esq., of Boston, co. Dorset.—At Carlisle, the Hon. Robert Kennedy, brother of the Marquis of Ailes, aged 70.—At Leeds, William Griffith, Esq., inspector of mail coaches, for the Manchester district.—At Falmouth, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. Benjamin Barnes, aged 72. And, at the same place, Mr. Benjamin Barnes, aged 72, brother of Mr. Barnes, Gloucester.

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12 Dessert ditto	20	7	2	7	3	4	7	15	4
12 Table Forks	30	7	2	10	15	0	11	7	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	2	7	3	4	7	15	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7	2	3	11	8	4	3	8
1 Ladle	10	7	2	3	11	8	4	3	8
1 Sauce ditto	10	7	2	3	11	8	4	3	8
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)	10	7	2	3	11	8	4	3	8
1 Fish Slice	10	7	2	3	11	8	4	3	8
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Non troppo andante, e sentimentale.

PIANO.
FORTE.

The Spring may boast its ver - nal bow'rs, Its clos - ing shades and open - ing flow'rs, Its songs of birds from morn - ing hours To

e - ven - tide! Give me the home - ly joys we greet, When fill'd each hos - pi - ta - ble seat, Some kin - dred spi - rits kind - ly meet Round

first fire - side! Let sum - mer shed her burn - ing glow To melt the chil - ly moun - tain snow, And make the val - ley - streamlets flow In gush - ing

pride. She hath not such a charm to make The droop - ing heart so sweet - ly take A part in mirth for mirth's own sake As warm fire -

side! Warm fire - side! Warm fire - side! A part in mirth for mirth's own sake By warm fire - side!

cres. *p* *f* *p*

VERSE 2.
Rich Autumn, with her golden store,
May count her treasures o'er and o'er,
And say such wealth did ne'er before
The land betide;
But in a snug and shelter'd room,
Where neither mind's nor season's gloom
Can blight our joyous mental bloom,
Give me—FIRESIDE.
Now fruits and flowers, and yellow sheaves,
Are gather'd in, and wither'd leaves
Be all the traveller's eye perceives
In prospect wide;—
How sweet to ramble through some book,
Or chat with social friends in nook
From which we have the cheering look
Of good FIRESIDE.

VERSE 3.
And then to send the glass around,
And have the happy meeting crown'd
With some old ditty's cordial sound,—
Too oft denied
To melodies of greater skill,
That have no power, if they've the will,
To touch our hearts like those that thrill
Round old FIRESIDE.
Then hail the genial season—hail!
O'er mild October's nut-brown ale
Let's sit and hear the merry tale,
Or aught beside,
Which may the passing hour engage;
Of life we'll con the varied page,
And hope for happy, good old age,
By our FIRESIDE.